PRICE, 3 ANNA

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,175—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 14, 1890.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

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OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands. Prices.

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve—Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... } Rs. 21
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... } Rs. 23-12 per doz. bottles.
"Glentromie"... ... ... }
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...

Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th July
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	8th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd ,,
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W.F. Browne	29th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th ,,
				Saturday
B.I. PEKIN	3903	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	25th ,,
‡ ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
‡ SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
B.I. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews, R.N.R.	22nd ,,

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board. Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
ORIENTAL ...	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th July.
BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	31st ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th June, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO			... 1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August
DOMENICO BALDUINO..	5,000	800	10th Sept.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAV can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th August, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	1st August.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
THISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	25th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	21st July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
21st June, 1890.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th August 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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HADOW & CO.
Merchants and Manufacturers,
Kashmir and Rawalpindi.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,114 tons, at 11 a.m. on 20th July, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Buereh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 16th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH AND LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,979 tons, on or about 22nd July.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 25th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th July, 1890. Agents.



IMPORTANT NOTICE. PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.

For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O, and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to

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APPLE.
BLACK CURRANT.
DAMSON.
GOOSEBERRY.
GREENGAGE.
PLUM.
RASPBERRY & CURRANT.
RED CURRANT.
STRAWBERRY.

Per Tin, Annas 7.

APRICOT & CHERRY, per Tin, Annas 9.

BLACK AND RED CURRANT JELLY.

½lb., As. 7; 1lb., As. 11.

MARMALADE, per 1lb. tin, As. 7.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
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BAS'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

(BOTTLED BY FOSTER & SONS.)

THIS Ale has been specially brewed to meet the taste of those who prefer a Light English Beer: whilst retaining the well-known qualities which characterises all Bas's Beers, yet it is considerably lighter than their ordinary Beer, and thus more suited for consumption in this country.

Bottles, Rs. 6-6 per doz. Half Bottles, Rs. 4-6 per doz.

	Bottles. Per doz.	½ Bottles. Per doz.
Bass's Beer, by Foster and Son...	6 12	4 12
Do. by Stone L. G. A....	6 6	4 6
Guiness's Dublin Stout, Foster's...	6 12	4 12
Do. do. Burk's.....	6 12	4 12
Canterbury Ale.....	6 8	4 8
Pilsener Beer	6 0	4 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 94 Military Messes and 28 Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

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JUSTERINI AND BROOKS	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co	Epernay.
HEIDSEICK & Co	Rheims.
AYALA & Co.	Château d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS..	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co	London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE & Co	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART & Co	Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co	London.
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ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
GABRIEL Sr. MARC	Cognac.

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GENUINE AND PURE WINES,

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY, BROS. & Co., of London.

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SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yrarta, Cadiz, 6 qualities, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims, 4 qualities, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Boardeaux, 3 qualities, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein, 2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 21 to Rs. 25 per doz. qts.
2 „ (Sparkling), from Rs. 40 to Rs. 53 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co, Leith, 2 qualities, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 32 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness, 3 qualities, from Rs. 31 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

Detailed List of Prices and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

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GLASGOW.

EXTRA SPECIAL, VERY OLD

Highland Liqueur Whisky, Rs. 27 per doz.

Special very old Highland Whisky Rs. 23-8 per doz. Apply to

LYON & Co.,
Rampart Row.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY.

PRICE, Rs. 27 PER DOZ.

THIS genuine Malt Spirit was for many years imported direct by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own Consumption and attained a very considerable private reputation. The suggestion was made to Treacher & Co., Ld., that they should give this Whiskey a trial, and importations were then made. Its introduction into the Indian Market was attended with the most favourable results, it being very highly spoken of by everyone. It has continued to grow in favour, and is now regularly supplied to a large number of Clubs, Messes, and Private Consumers. Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this fine Spirit. Before being bottled, it is allowed to mature in wood for some years until it has acquired an agreeable odour, and a delicious, full mellow flavour, much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

NOTE.—Purchasers of Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey should observe that each Label and Capsule contains both the Company's Trade Mark, and the words "Phœnix Brand" stamped thereon.

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TENNIS OR CRICKETING SUITS.

Soft in touch and fine in texture.

	Rs.	a.
STRIPED FLANNELS Coat and Trousers	33	0
WHITE DITTO Coat and Trousers	30	0
FANCY COLOURED SERGES Coat and Trousers	37	0
CAP to match	3	0
WHITE TENNIS SHIRTS	8	8
WHITE OR COLOURED SILK and Wool	8	8
SILK and WOOL SLEEPING SUIT	16	0
FLANNEL DITTO	12	0

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TAILORS AND SHIRTMAKERS.

RAMPART ROW.

SILK UMBRELLAS.

GUARANTEED QUALITY

PARAGON FRAMES, (FOX'S)

NATURAL SELECTED STICKS AND HANDLES.

Gent's Rich Twill (GREEN OR BLACK) FOX'S STEEL PARAGON FRAMES. Will Fold Small, Neat, Natural Handles ..... Rs. 12-0 and 14 8

Gent's Rich Spitalfield's Twill Silk (GREEN OR BLACK) FOX'S Steel Paragon Frames, Extra Light Small Folding Fashionable Umbrella, Special Selected Sticks and Handles ... Rs. 15-8 and 17 0

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

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KEMP & CO.'S EDINA WHISKY.

A PERFECT BLENDING of the CHOICEST BRANDS of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies, in their Native Purity as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

(Matured in Sherry Casks.)

EDINA WHISKY

Is a Luxury in pure Scotch Whiskies. Clever Judges pronounce it "Unique and Unrivalled," "An Exquisite Blending," "Harmonious in Combination," "Evenly-Balanced," "Delicately-Toned," "Pleasant to the Palate."

EDINA WHISKY

Possesses a Character so novel, and so entirely its own, that it claims the very first place among High-Class Whiskies, being of guaranteed age, a Pure Whisky of Delicious Flavour, and Choicest Quality.

Per Dozen, Rs. 270.

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SUPPLY THEIR

HIGH CLASS WATCHES

OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.

THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES

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ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.

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A GOLD HAIRSPRING,

And their MAXIMUM Variation

IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.

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PRESENTATION WATCHES,

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CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,

In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.

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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

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ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
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PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely, a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

HOLZAPFELS COMPOSITIONS CO., LD.,

SOAP STONE PAINT!

SOAP STONE PAINT!!

SOAP STONE, SOAP STONE, Etc.

AS SUPPLIED TO RAILWAYS, PUBLIC WORKS, LARGE CONTRACTORS, SHIPPING, Etc., Etc.

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!

IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
HAS AN ENAMEL SURFACE.
IS NON-CORROSIVE.
RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL, WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.

PRESERVES WOOD AGAINST WHITE ANTS.

This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated.

20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.

PRICES Rs. 30 for drum of 10 gallons.
5 and 2½ gallon drums also kept in Stock.

N. B.—Genuine "Rahtjen's" and International Antifouling Compositions always kept in stock.

DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.

SOLE AGENTS,

W. CROWDER AND CO.,
1, ASH LANE, FORT.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

WANTED, SALESMEN, in this and every Foreign Country in the World, TO SELL our Goods by sample to the Wholesale and Retail Trade. Liberal Salary paid. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. Address CENTENNIAL MFG. CO., CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROVINCIAL ESTATE OFFICE OF INDIA.

IT is announced that at Governmet Office of Damaun District, at the Commissioner's Office of the same District and at the Estate Office, respective, shall be received, from to-day, proposals in closed letter for the outbidding of the exclusive right for distillation and sale of native liquor.

The said outbidding shall take place before the Fiscal Commission, created by the rule of the 20th July, 1889, at the Estate Office, on the 18th of the (proximo) August, at 11 a.m.

The said exclusive right, shall be adjudicated, separately in divisions of shops or in districts or altogether, as it may be thought proper for the interests of the estate, and for a period counted from the 1st of September of the current year till the 14th January, 1892.

The shops of the Damaun District shall constitute two divisions, comprehending the first at the right side, and the second on the left of the river SANDALCALLO.

Those of Nagar Avely also shall constitute two Divisions, comprehending the first those of Etly-Paty, and the second those of Uply-Paty.

To everyone of the divisions of shops the Fiscal Commission can annex the obligation of paying the respective tender, besides the price of adjudication, the taxes of distillation, fines and other amounts consigned expressly in the conditions the tax of the trees of determined number of date trees, fixed as the least for the base of the outbidding.

The Fiscal Commission can also guaranty to the tender the concession of 2,000 date trees at Pragana Nagar Avely, in order to be tapped for toddy, by paying the respective tax of the tree.

Each proposal must satisfy the following indications :—

1st. To refer at least to one of the four divisions before designated.

2nd. To be signed by the proponent and his surety duly bailed.

3rd. To inclose the acknowledgment of having the proponent deposited at the treasury of the Estate Office the amount of 300 rupees.

4th. To make express mention of the offered amount for the exclusive right respecting the division or divisions of shops referred into.

5th. To declare the number of date trees, for which annual tax are responsible, whether they tap or not.

6th. To declare expressly that the proponent and his surety are subject to the conditions of the bidding, as well as to the rules and other Abkari dispositions in force.

7th. The proposals that do not satisfy the present indications shall be rejected.

8th. The conditions for outbidding and the circumscription of the shops, besides being published in the official bulletin, are patent at the Estate Office, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. of the not holidays, till the day of outbidding.

9th. The result of the outbidding shall immediately be sent for superior approbation.

Provincial Estate Office at Nova-Goa, 5th July, 1890.

JOSE NAVARRO D'ANDRADE,
Estate Inspector.

(True translation.)

Damaun, 11th July, 1890.

EVARISTO LOPES PEREIRA,
Official Translator.

CONDITIONS for the future outbidding of exclusive right for distillation and sale of native liquor at Damaun District, referred in the notice of this date.

The act of agreement shall contain the names, native places, state and residences of the tenders and their sureties and principal payers; following the annual price of the adjudication of the exclusive right, the time that shall be on force the agreement and the respective conditions.

CONDITION 1ST.—Besides the price of the adjudication for the exclusive right for distillation and sale of native liquor for consumption in this district the tenders are obliged to realise at the Estate Office, the payment of the taxes for distillation and those for tapping the trees, as well as the amount fixed for the expenses in preserving the permanent official distillation, fines and other duties herein consigned, everything in accordance to what is stipulated in the respective Conditions and clauses.

CONDITION 2ND.—The actual circumscription of the liquor shops shall subsist.

(a) The number of shops can although be reduced to 14 at Damaun, comprising 8 in the division on the right side and 6 on the left side of the river SANDALCALLO; and 20 at Nagar-Avely, including 8 in the division of Etly-Patty and 12 at the Uply-Patty. (Vide notes appended Nos 1 and 2.)

(b) The places of the shops are mentioned in the respective circumscription, although the Commissioner of Abkari can allow in any time the changes that are to be made when required for consumption.

CONDITION 3rd.—The three permanent official distilleries mentioned in the article 1st of the Abkari rule of 20th July, 1889, continue to be maintained: that of Benselor for the shops of Damaun, and at Nagar-Avely at Ambly for those of the division of Etly-Patty and that of Cadoly for those of Uply-Patty.

(a) For the expenses of preserving each permanent official distillery the tenders, by means of quotation, shall contribute the annual amount of 100 rupees payable on the 1st of December, conjunctly with the fourth part of the amount agreed upon for the exclusive right.

(b) The expenses for the acquisition of the still, vessels and utensils, as well as for the security of the depot for distilled liquor and principal materials and other things necessary for distillery process are entirely in charge of the tenders of the exclusive right.

(c) The tenders are responsible to the public estate for damages done by himself or by their agents, on account of negligence of any unjustifiable motive, at the permanent official distilleries; being obliged to employ the necessary precaution in order to preserve in good state not only the depot and houses, but also the machine to draw and the pipes for conveying water.

CONDITION 4th.—Besides the permanent official distilleries the Government of the District on being proposed by the Commissioner of Abkari, can allow the establishment of more two temporary distilleries in proper places, exclusively destined for production of toddy liquor.

(a) The necessary expenses for fencing the temporary distilleries, for preserving the vessels and cottages, for depositing liquor and for the residence of employers, are entirely in charge of the tenders of the exclusive right.

(b) A guard of the Abkari fiscalisation, appointed by the respective Commissioner will do the duties of chief of the temporary distillery, receiving the monthly allowance of five rupees and having a sepoy at his disposal to assist in the respective service.

(c) The amount of allowance of every chief of the temporary distillery and of the pay of sepoy there employed, shall be monthly paid by the tenders at the Estate Office of the District.

CONDITION 5TH.—It is absolutely prohibited the distillation of liquor without the official distillery.

(a) The only substances which are permitted for distillation are toddy and mowra flowers.

(b) It is prohibited the distillation of the mixture of these substances, as well as to mix the liquor that is distilled separately from same substances on pain of being apprehended and rendered useless the production of these mixtures.

(c) The remains of the distillation called passlum shall be rendered useless before the chief of distillery.

CONDITION 6TH.—For consumption in the district the distillation of native liquor constitute the exclusive right of respective tenders.

(a) Native liquor is removed from official distilleries to the shops directly, according the consumption in each shop.

(b) In cases, however, of comproved necessity it can be granted for every division of shops the establishment of a depot without the official distilleries, on account and risk of the tender; provided that the depot might be near some Abkari police station, and subject to the precepts of security and survey ordered to be observed by the competent Commissioner's Office (Vide clause (a) of the Condition 8th.)

CONDITION 7TH.—The degree of distilled liquor whether of mowra flower or of toddy shall not exceed 25 nor be inferior to 60 degrees under proof of London.

(a) Without surpassing these limits, the native liquor must be of 25 and 60 degrees, except that of toddy called dobrado which shall be of 30 to 25 degrees under proof of London.

CONDITION 8TH.—The taxes of distillation which the tenders are obliged to pay for every imperial gallon of native liquor, according to the degree of the same liquor, are designated in the table A which is a part of this condition.

(a) The amount of distillation taxes shall be paid by the tenders at the Estate Office by means of a pass granted by the chief of the official distillery mentioning therein the quality, quantity and degree of the liquor, which after having realised that payment is pretended to remove to the shops or to the depot mentioned in the clause (b) of the Condition 6th.

(b) On seeing the acknowledgment of the payment of amount corresponding to quality, quantity and degree of the liquor to remove, the chief of the distillery shall grant leave to take the same liquor.

(c) For exporting, by sea, to the ports not comprehended in the Custom union, the landlords of villages situated at Damaun, can distill toddy at the permanent distillery of Benselor.

CONDITION 9TH.—The tenders are the only who have the right to sell native liquor at the shops competently permitted. They can sell also toddy according to the Condition 20th.

CONDITION 10TH.—The native liquor must be exposed for sale with the same degree and in the same state as was taken from the official distilleries; being strictly forbidden to add water to the same liquor, dilute it with mixture of other of inferior degree or adulterate it with other substances.

(a) The infractions of this condition, are said to be falsifications, punished by the Abkari rule of 31st December, 1879.

CONDITION 11TH.—It is forbidden to sell native liquors by a price superior to that of the respective table B which is a part of this condition.

(a) For each time that this condition is infringed, the tender infractor shall pay, after being prosecuted by the chief of the survey, a fine of 30 rupees, deducted from the amount deposited by him in order to be admitted for bidding, or from the fourth part advanced.

CONDITION 12TH.—It it not permitted to sell to the same person during the day, without permission of the fiscal officer, duly authorised, more than a imperial gallon of toddy or of native liquor.

Condition 13th.—It is considered illicit, and as that is expressly forbidden, the changing of toddy or native liquor for another articles and also giving any portion of those drinks as payment of a part or total salary of the labourers.

CONDITION 14TH.—Where there is a fair, public meeting or popular entertainment, only the tender of the shop there established can expose for sale native liquor, without being obliged to the duty or special leave.

CONDITION 15TH.—The tenders are obliged:

(a) To permit immediate entrance in the establishments to the survey officers.

(b) To show his account books to be examined and to take from them the necessary notes.

(c) To give monthly to the fiscal of Abkari a note of the movement and balance, that is, of the liquor entered and consumed in each shop; being responsible for its exactness.

CONDITION 16TH.—The shops of each division mentioned in the clause (a) of the 2nd Condition must be opened exactly on the first of the future month of September, subject to a fine of Rs. 20 for each not opened shop, fine that shall repeat from 24 to 24 hours till the fulfilment of the precept of this condition; and the remaining not exceeding the number prefixed in the circumscription, should be opened or closed with permission of the Commissioner of Abkari, according the exigences of consumption.

(a) The fine imposed by this condition shall be made effective by the same proceeding mentioned in the Clause (c) of the Condition 18th.

CONDITION 17TH.—The tenders are obliged to sell in each shop of native liquor of the degrees fixed in the Clause (a) of the Condition 7th.

(a) This liquor can be of mowra flower or of toddy, according to the exigences of consumption in the locality of each shop, provided that at half of the shops in each division, there might be always for sale liquor of mowra flower.

(b) At all the shops of Small Damaun, Catria and Campo dos Remedios, as well as of Dadra, Silvassa, Pipla (of Noroly) and Cadoly, the respective tenders are obliged to keep always for sale native toddy liquor of the permitted degrees, and especially of the quality called dobrado for consumption of the Christian population.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROVINCIAL ESTATE OFFICE OF INDIA.—*Continued.*

CONDITION 18TH—If, after being opened to the public the permitted shops, do not have these shops for sale, for more than 24 hours, native liquor mentioned in the Clauses (a) and (b) of the preceding Condition, the tender shall have to pay, for each infraction a fine of 2 rupees.

(a) If passing 48 hours after having incurred in the infraction mentioned in this Condition, the shop be not properly supplied and opened to the public, shall have to pay a new fine of the amount of 25 rupees.

(b) In cases of relaptions shall have to pay, for each time, a double of the respective fine for each infraction.

(c) According the proceeding of the Abkari fiscal the chief of Estate Office shall deduct from the amount deposited by the tender infractor, in order to be admitted for bidding, or from the fourth part advanced the amount of fines imposed by this Condition and its clauses.

CONDITION 19TH.—Each tender is obliged to buy any portion of native liquor, including toddy, lawfully confiscated in the territorial circumscription whose division of shops may have been adjudicated paying at the competent station 70 per cent. of the price fixed in the respective table.

(a.) Also is obliged to buy, on current price at the nearest British District all the mowra flower that may be confiscated in his division according to the provincial decree No. 504 of 14th October 1884.

(b) At Nagar Avely is also obliged to buy from the rural administration, by the price indicated in the antecedent clause all the mowra flowers from the trees existing in the territorial circumscription, whose division of shops may have been adjudicated and the same administration shall order the said product may be directly conducted from the place where it was gathered to the respective official distillery.

CONDITION 20TH.—The tenders of the exclusive right for distillation and sale of native liquor can sell toddy in their shops, independently of any other special license, as are subject the tavern-keeper and sellers of toddy according the dispositions which regulate the selling of that drink.

CONDITION 21st.—The tenders of the exclusive right are obliged to pay at the Estate Office the total amount of the annual tax for tapping, correspondent to the number of date trees and for which tax they have been responsible at the act of bidding; whether they tap or not, in part or whole, of that number of trees.

(a) The licenses for tapping are to be passed by the Estate Office in proportion to their applications.

(b) They should realise the payment of the respective tax at once in each year of agreement or in parts as the rest that are permitted to tap trees.

CONDITION 22ND.—The payment of the price for bidding the exclusive shall be realised in four equal parts.

(a) The first that will serve as guaranty shall be paid in the same act of signing the respective agreement or at least five days after; the second on the 1st of following December, the third on the 1st of March, and the fourth finally, on the 1st of June of each year of the agreement.

(b) If the agreement might be in force for more than one year, the first part in the following year shall be paid on the 1st of September of each year, and the other at the time fixed in this Condition.

CONDITION 23RD.—The delay of any payment stipulated in the agreement of outbidding is subject to an interest of six per cent.

CONDITION 24TH.—The Government gives to the tenders the barracks that are existing or may be newly constructed for shops actually established at Nagar Avely, on payment of an annual rent of Rs. 12 for each barrack.

(a). The barracks that may be in want for shops or in need of reconstruction ought to be reconstructed by the tenders, receiving only from the forest administration the necessary materials of rajalum and reverting all the barracks to the public estate; after being over the outbidding agreement.

CONDITION 25th.—It is not permitted to the tenders of exclusive right to have in their shops and depots, on the day that is to finish their agreement, unless the quantity of native liquors calculated for consumption, during five days.—

(a) The new tenders are obliged to receive the part that may become of this quantity for consumption in their shops, during the first five days, by the price previously fixed by the Commissioner's Office with approbation of the competent authority.

(b) This price regulated according to what is current, ought to vary according to the quality and degree of liquor; degree that shall not be superior to 25 nor inferior 60 under proof of London.

(c) The new tenders are not obliged to accept liquor, without being previously classified fitted for consumption by the Commissioner's Office of Abkari.

(d) All the liquor that by the Commissioner's Office may be classified unfit for consumption shall be rendered useless, without compensation to the tenders.

(e) All the portion of native liquor that may be found out at the shops with the tenders or their agents, exceeding the quantity calculated for five days according to this Condition, shall be lost by the tenders in favor of the public estate.

CONDITION 26TH.—The quantity of native liquor for consumption during the days, which shall be counted from the first to the fifth of September, proximo, is calculated to be 1,000 imperial gallons, being for Damaun six hundred gallons and four hundred for Nagar Avely.

(a) The tenders shall receive of this quantity of liquor a part that may become to them, for a probable consumption in their shops during those five days, by the following prices, inclusive the tax:—

1st. For an imperial gallon of mowra flower's liquor of 25 degrees, two rupees and nine annas, and of 60 degrees, one rupee and four annas.

2nd. For a imperial gallon of toddy liquor of 30 to 25 degrees two rupees and thirteen annas, and of 60 degrees, one rupee, six annas and five pies.

(b) The tenders are also obliged to receive from the respective official distilleries the mowra flower's liquor loss by the tender of the last triennium closed on the 31st August, 1889, in favour of estate and deposited in those establishments in following quantities:—at the distillery of Benselor, 82 gallons of 25° and 171 2-3 of 60°; at that of Ambly, 159½ of 60°; and at Cadoly 114¼ of 60°; total: 82 gallons of 25° and 445 2-3 of 60, quantity that may be reduced on account of being susceptible to dry; as well as all the liquor that the actual tender may come to lose according to the clause (c) of the Condition 25th of the respective agreement, by the prices that follow, excluding the tax:—

1st. For a imperial gallon of mowra flower's liquor of 25°, eight annas and six pies, and of 60°, four annas and one pie.

2nd. For a imperial gallon of toddy liquor of 30° to 25°, one rupee, fifteen annas and eleven pies, and of 60°, fifteen annas and ten pies.

(c) For the effect of this Condition no portion of mowra flower's liquor or of toddy can be removed from the official distilleries, without being shown of having paid the respective tax of distillation.

CONDITION 27TH—The measures adopted for selling native liquor are the imperial gallon and its submultiples; having also the tender in each shop measures stamped with public mark of 4, 2 and 1 drams, being forbidden to use or keep at the shops measures of another qualitty; on pain of being apprehended and a fine of five rupees be imposed for each infraction, fine that will be made effective by means of the proceeding mentioned in the Clause (c) of the Condition 18th.

CONDITION 28th.—The tenders and their sureties, duly bailed as principal payers, are immediately responsible for the outbidding exclusive right, and are subject to all the conditions and responsibilities specially consignated in the respective agreement, as well as to the rules and dispositions concerning to Abkari and in part not foreseen in the agreement to the conditions ordered to be published by the most excellent assembly of public estate in the official bulletin No. 3 of 1880.

(a) They are also responsible for any transgression committed by their agents, clerk or servants, against the present conditions or against the rules and dispositions about the Abkari.

(b) The tenders and their sureties, being married, shall produce the letter of attorney of their wives authorising the first to celebrate the outbidding agreement and the second for the prestation of the security of bailing.

REMARKS.

1st. In the respective term of agreement it shall declare that the tender and his surety are for the whole responsible as principal payers and bound up by their persons and goods, generally, had and to have, to fulfil faithfully the conditions of the agreement and to pay the damages resulting to the public estate for want or delay in fulfilment of any of the same conditions, on pain of the law, with express and formal renunciation of casual cases, used or unused, meditated or not meditated, without serving none of them and giving for expressed and declared all the clauses required by law.

2nd. Finally, the notices for outbidding, show the conditions which the interested must satisfy in order to be admitted to the public auction, according to the articles 12th to 17th, inclusive of the rule of the date of 20th July, 1890.

Provincial Estate Office at Nova-Goa, 5th July, 1890.

JOSE NAVARRO D'ANDRADE,
Estate Inspector.

(True translation.)

Damaun, 11th July, 1890.

EVARISTO LOPES PEREIRA,
Official Translator.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

REPRODUCES INSTANTANEOUSLY THE ORIGINAL COLOUR OF THE HAIR IN ITS NATURAL SHADE.

IT is innocent, inoffensive, and pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, complete with Brushes, Re. 1-8.

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F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

THE WHOLESOME TONIC.

FOR ALL PEOPLE.

SQUIBB'S "BRACE-UP" CORDIAL.

SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Infuses Vitality to the Nerve.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Strengthens weak Brain.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—An established Nervine Tonic.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Effectually banishes Nervousness.
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Per Bottle. Rs. 2-4.
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BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

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HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL
(VIA MARSEILLES.)

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons H.P.	To sail.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100 500	about 25th July

THIS steamer has accomodation for a Limited number of passengers at moderate rates, does not carry surgeon or stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines

For further particulars Apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th July, 1890.

NEW SEASON'S CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

NEUBERG'S OWN.

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS. The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
THOMSON'S PRIME	22 0	2 8
Do. No. 1	19 0	2 2
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NONPAREIL (without straw)	15 0	1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
REGALIAS	25 0	2 12
PREMIERS	25 0	2 12
LONDRES	22 0	2 8
FAVORITAS	22 0	2 8
CONCHAS	18 0	2 0
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NEW STOCKS OF COROMANDELS, FLOR DE JAVAS, AND REAL BURMAHS

Just Opened out and Specially Recommended.

CIGAR "CONDITIONERS."

The hit of the Season.
Rs. 2, 2-8 and 3 each.

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BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA).

TABLE-LINEN, TOWELS, COUNTERPANES, TROUSERINGS, COATINGS, &c.,
WEBSTER'S SHIKAREE CLOTH,

Very celebrated and suitable for Hunters, Engineers, and for travelling purposes.

The demand for this material is increasing year by year.

Ginghams, 27 and 34 inches wide, to stand washing, in checked, striped, and mixed patterns, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses.

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 142 OF 1884.

RAHIMABAI, Widow and Executrix of the Will of HAJEE HAROON MAHOMED, MAHOMEDAN inhabitant, residing at Don Tad 1st Street, House No. 13, without the Fort .... Plaintiff.

vs.

HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF bin HAJIANI and HAJEE HASSUM HAJEE ABDULA NURANI MAHOMEDAN inhabitants of Bombay, and Executors with the Plaintiff of the Will of HAJEE HAROON MAHOMED, both residing at Memon Mohola, without the Fort .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight. The following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in two Lots, before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff Rahimabai, Widow and Executrix of Hajee Haroon Mahomed and of the abovenamed Defendants Hajee Abdool Latiff bin Hajiani and Hajee Hassum Haji Abdula Nurani, Executors of Hajee Haroon Mahomed or any of them in the following properties, namely:—

LOT No I.

All that piece or parcel of Batty land or ground together with the remains of the Chawl, lately standing thereon, situate on the western side of the Dadur Road, leading from Parel to Dadur, in the subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement five thousand four hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 534, 539, New No. 12547, New Survey Nos. 1-1981 2-1981 and 3-1981 and by the Collector of Municipal rates under ward Nos, 439 and 442, street Nos. 72 and 75, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north, west and south by the Batty fields of Navalchund Heerachund, on on or towards the east by the said Dadur Road, and which said land and ground is in the occupation of the Defendants Hajee Abdool Latiff bin Hajiani and Hajee Hassum Haji Abdula Nurani.

LOT No II.

All that piece or parcel of Batty land or ground together with the remains of the two Chawls lately standing thereon, situate on the western side of the Dadur Road, leading from Parel to Dadur in the subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement twelve thousand one hundred and eight-eight square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 7,483, 519, 520, 528, 529, 555 and 556, New Nos. 1187/12488, 12525, 12530 and 12531 and New Survey Nos. 1-3-5-1996 and 2-1996, and by the Collector of Municipal rates under ward Nos. 504, 505 and 508, street Nos. 137, 138 and 141, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the Batty ground of Muncherjee Bomonjee, on or towards the south by the property of Essack Moosa, on or towards the east by the said Dadur Road, and on or towards the west by the G. I. P. Railway line, and which said land and ground is in the occupation of the defendants Hajee Abdool Latiff bin Hajiani and Hajee Kassum Haji Abdula Nurani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. H. Bicknell, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, Eldon Road, No. 3, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st day of June, 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of RAMDAS LACHMINARAYEN and NARONDAS LACHMINARAYEN, both of Bombay, Hindu Merchants, who lately carried on business together in partnership under the name, style and firm of RAMDAS LACHMINARAYEN in Bombay, and under the name, style and firm of LACHMINARAYEN NARONDAS, at Cawnpore and Karra; adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that KANAYALAL DHOORAMDAS of Agra, now temporarily residing in Bombay, a Munim of the firm of Radhakison Chunilal of Agra, the Petitioning Creditor and all other Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent Ramdas Lachminarayen do appear before this Honourable Court, on WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth day of July, instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by counsel, and show cause if any, they and each of them have, why the order made in this matter on the ninth day of July, instant, (whereby it was ordered under Section nine of the Indian Insolvent Act upon the petition of the said Kanayalal Dhooramdas of Agra, now temporarily residing in Bombay, a Munim of the firm of Radhakison Chunilal of Agra, that the said Insolvents should be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the provisions of the said Act, and whereby it was further ordered that the said Insolvents should within thirty days from the said ninth day of July file a schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in schedulde C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects) should not be revoked or set aside, and why all other proceedings if any, taken or had thereon, should not be annulled and discharged so far as the said insolvent Ramdas Lachminarayen is concerned. Dated this eleventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, This 12th day of July, 1890.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CRISHNA ESSOO NAIKEEN, Zoolpewally, has contracted TO SELL unto Dr. Vithal Vishnu Gokhale, M. A., M. D., the property hereunder described. All persons having any Claim against the said property are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at his office, No. 16, Oak Lane, Fort, within 14 days from this date. In default whereof the sale will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that pension and tax land surrounded by a compound wall situated at Girgaum or Breach Candy Road in the oart called Nikdowdy, Collectors old No 674; new No 3022, old survey No 559, new survey No 7755, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, in the City of Bombay, with a dwelling-house and outhouses standing thereon in D. Ward, ward No 292, street Nos. 695 and 697, and bounded on the east partly by the property of J Misquitta, and partly by the cudjan hut belonging to one Joseph Maria De Penha, on the west by the Breach Candy Road, on the north by the property of Cullianji Sewji, and on the south by the public passage leading to the said Neckdowdy oart, and which premises are now in the occupation of the said Crishna Essoo Naikheen, Zoolpewally and her tenants.—Dated this 12th day of July, 1890.

JANARDHUN GOPALL,
Purchaser's Attorney.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£166,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

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Hon. J. J. Keswick.	D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL .... £3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE FUNDS 1889.

General Reserve and Fire Reinsurance	£1,911,000
Globe Perpetual Annuity	£1,102,000
Life and Annuity	£4,016,124
Total Invested Funds	£7,826,542

Mills, Merchandise and other property insured on most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.F.A.,
Secretary.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Egutpuri.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No Exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No tradee advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs., can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

CAT'S-EYES.—From Rs. 40 to Rs. 550. The more expensive ones are of striking resemblance. Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Dealers in Precious Stones, &c. Bombay and Poona.

BANJOS, American and English make, with 5 or 7 strings. See our Price List, the best and cheapest imported. Largest Stock in India. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

ONLY ONE VISIT to our Establishment at Hornby Row, Fort, or East Street and Main Street at Poona, will convince those who have not known of our Firm.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

A. B., Care of the "Bombay Gazette," begs to notify that the APPOINTMENT advertised for is FILLED UP.

FIRST CLASS SEMI-GRAND SQUARE PIANO by Harold, Calcutta. Excellent condition; can be seen at ROSE and Co., Fort. Price, Rs. 375 if sold at once.

JUST RECEIVED, Assorted Neat patterns of colored CAMBRIC MUSLIN, for Dresses.—M. E. COOPER and Co, No. 2, Tamrind Lane.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m.

DURABLE VULCANIZED RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at very moderate rates, by G. W. SMITH and Co., Byculla.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

EIGHT-DAY BEE.—Just received a fresh consignment of Eight-day BEE TIME PIECES; will go in any position; Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 10. JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER, 97, Medows Street.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

SCHIEDMEYER PIANOFORTES.—We are sole appointed agents for India and Burmah for the Schiedmayer Pianoforte Fabrik, Stuttgart. Illustrated and detailed lists on application. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

WANTED, A good MUNSHI, to TEACH URDU up to the Lower Standard. Apply to "H. M.," care of MANAGER, Cumballa Hotel.

WANTED, for the Current Term, a LECTURER in English for the Samaldas College, with a salary of Rs. 100 (one hundred). Apply with testimonials to CHAMPAKLAL MANEKLAL, Secretary, Samaldas College Board, Bhavnagar.

WANTED, a COMPETENT PROOF READER, Eurasian or Portuguese preferred. Apply—The EDITOR, *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a light DOG-CART or BAMBOO CART, with harness suitable for 14-hand pony.—Apply No. 10, this Office.

TO BE LET, for three months, from 8th August, a WELL FURNISHED House, Middle Colaba, opposite Post Office. Apply "A. K," Office of this Paper.

TO LET, at Middle Colaba, the GROUND FLOOR of a well-situated airy BUNGALOW. Rent Rs. 110, at present in the occupation of Captain Kendall, Apply to GEYER and Co., Ld.

POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class upper-storeyed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

MLLE. H. KRAUS, FRENCH MILLINER, is now offering her Selected Stock for sale either separately or entirely, consisting of stylishly trimmed and untrimmed Hats and Bonnets for Ladies and Children, Feathers, Veiling, Rich Laces, and a Handsome Assortment of Sash and other Ribbons. IMMENSE REDUCTION, for cash only. An early Inspection is invited.—Albert Buildings, 1st Floor, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALAS AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works; Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

ITALIAN LEMONS, for Sale, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

PIANOFORTES.—On Hire or Hire Purchase, the largest stock to select from, and the best for the climate of India. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

THE COLABA LAND and MILL Co., LD.—FOR SALE 3 Warping MACHINES and 28 Sets of Economiser Pipes. Can be seen at the MILL, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

RECEIVED by last mail, Tunes for Phœnix; Giant Aristons, Aristons, Celestinas, Aurephones and for Euphoniums.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

RANSOME'S Celebrated LAWN MOWERS, "The Automaton," "The World," "The New Paris," 10, 12, 14 and 16 inches. In Stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

EXCELCIOR LAWN MOWERS are the best in the World; from Rs. 38 to 125 each.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW SONGS, New Pieces, New Dance Music, every Mail. Can be heard, tried over, or taken on approval. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!! Every day 3 kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, Wholesale and Retail.—MORENAS and CO., General Merchants.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of LADIES' SATIN SHOES in various Colors and the New Brown Russia Shoe for evening wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NOTICES.

NASSAU.

CAUTION.

THE NASSAU TEA COMPANY beg to warn the Public against being imposed upon by Circulars emanating from Firms with which they have NO CONNECTION, but which bear a close resemblance, both in appearance and letter-press, to the well-known NASSAU PRICE LISTS.

Palampur, July, 1890.

LAWSON AND CO.

CAUTION.

THE SOUTHERN KANGRA TEA COMPANY warn the Public against PURCHASING Teas from individuals trading under a colourable imitation of their title, and issuing Circulars and Price lists containing names, prices and descriptive matter bodily copied in parts from the SOUTHERN KANGRA TEA COMPANY'S LISTS.

LAWSON AND CO.,
Secretaries.

Palampur, July, 1890.

THE EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY Co., LIMITED.

CAPITAL £1,000,250.

HEAD OFFICE BOARD.

G. W. Campbell, Esq., Messrs. Finlay, Campbell & Co., Chairman.
E. E. Barclay, Esq., Messrs. Barclay, Bevan & Co.
J. E. Borland, Esq., Messrs. Steel, Brothers & Co.
James Hora, Esq., Director, Trust and Agency Company of Australasia.
Sir Hugh Low, G.C.M.G., late British Resident of Perak.
William Paterson, Esq., Messrs. Paterson and Simons.

ADVANCES made as a first charge upon Mortgage of Freeholds, fully-paid shares, and other approved securities.

All particulars obtainable from

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Elphinstone Circle.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

INCDUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

SCRAP IRON, STEEL, &c., FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on MONDAY, the 21st July, 1890, offers for the PURCHASE of the following SCRAP IRON, STEEL and TIMBER, &c., which is lying at the Company's Depot at Parel, where it may be seen on application to the Storekeeper.

Offers should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty), as Security for the due fulfilment of the Engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit. Government Paper and other Securities must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

Full payment should be made promptly on intimation of acceptance of offer, and the material removed within one month from the date of intimation.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 3rd July, 1890.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLLAM or HARDA CROP of the Forests for 1890-91. The ESTIMATED quantity for the season is as follows:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	3,200
Belgaum and Chikodi Talukas	1,400
Total	4,600 Khandis of 700 lbs.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Northern Division of Kanara	1,700
Central Division of Kanara	200
Southern Division of Kanara	1,800
Total	3,700 Khandis of 700 lbs.

2. Tenders to be written in English should reach the undersigned by the 25th July, 1890, at latest.

3. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.

Conservator's Office, S.C., Belgaum, 18th June, 1890.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866" notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any Claims upon or against the Estate of George Hustwait Wright formerly of Jubbulpore (Central Provinces) but late of the Old Rectory College Whitchurch, in the County of Oxford, and of Victoria Mansions, Victoria Street, in the City of Westminster, Civil Engineer, European, deceased, who died at the Old Rectory College aforesaid, on or about the 11th day of December 1889, and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will annexed, of whose property and Credits were on the 26th day of June, 1890, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY and RICHARD SWADE BROWN of Bombay, Attorneys, of the said Court and the constituted Attorneys of ROBERT GREY, the sole Executor named in the said Will for his use and benefit and limited until he shall obtain probate of the said Will granted to him to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the undersigned, Solicitors for the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Swade Brown, on their behalf, at their office No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their Claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 15th day of August, 1890, as after that date the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Swade Brown as such Administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said Robert Grey as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the Claims of which the said Administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no Claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 28th day of June, 1890.

CONROY & BROWN,
Administrators' Solicitors.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., BOMBAY,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act.

Capital, Rs. 200,000, in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

SHARES STILL AVAILABLE.

LOANS granted on the Security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels, at moderate rates of Interest.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR FIXED PERIODS.

SWIFT & FARROW,
Secretaries and Agents.

OFFICES:—9 Hummum Street.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

Just arrived per S. S. "Etolia," a bran-new and stylish C. and under-spring English VICTORIA by by Windover.

A bran-new English-built light MAIL PHAETON, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

Bran-new handsome and light English-made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by the same maker.

A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.

And a few sets of Pair HORSE and Single English-made new Silver and Brass mounted HARNESSES.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 219, High Holborn London, Eng.

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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 970
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1,005
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr. ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	210
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	157½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	5	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	360
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	...	185
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,150
French	300	500	all	50	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	445
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	175
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
olkart	..	1,000	all	60	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	435
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	52
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	580
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	385
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	800
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	970
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	530
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	550
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	410
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	440
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	525
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	415
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	730
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	515
Hyderabad	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton		500	500	25	305
Indian Manfg.		1,000	1,000	50	880
James Greaves		500	500	15	530
Jaffer Alli		500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.		250	250	12½	235
ewraz Baloo		1,000	1,000	45	745
Khandeish		1,000	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.		250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	460
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	146
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	740
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	390
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,165
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	80
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,525xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	590
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	325
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	970
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
nolapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,210xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	500
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	230
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	400
estern India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	510
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	705
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420

MISCELLANEOUS

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	220 / 170
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	125
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	700
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,350
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33⅓	740
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	91
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	20 Dvd.	700
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	180
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	10	10	10 pr. ct.	1½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26¼	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	55
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	392½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	100	1,400
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	85
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,145
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell f most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Berar Manufacturing Company, 3 p.m.
Pearse and Company, Limited, 3 p.m.
Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 12th :—Chupra (s), from Akyab ; Oriental (s). London ; Medusa (s), Trieste, Yesterday :—Terra (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 12th :—Kirby Hall (s), for Marseilles. Yesterday.—Kt. of St. John (s,) for Liverpool ; Nyanza (s), for Zanzibar ; Bindi (s), for Karachi ; and Assyria (s), for Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kirby Hall left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Werneth Hall and the s. s. Chupra entered the dock on Friday and Saturday, respectively.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—There well be practice on the Cooperage this evening, at 5-30 p.m.

LOST.—Gopaljee Purshotum, residing at Juckria Street, reports having dropped a purse, containing 14 currency notes, Rs. 9 in cash, three rubies, and thirteen small diamonds, of the collective value of Rs. 150, somewhere about the Bholeshwar Temple, on Friday evening last.

BURGLARY AT CLARE ROAD.—Alvares G. Peris, a butler at the Freemason's Lodge, Clare Road, has reported to the police that some person broke into his room and stole Rs. 200, in currency notes, from a large box, which was forced open on Friday night last.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS' EXAMINATION.—Mr. Nadershah Hormusjee Sukhia, L. M. and S., L. V. Sc., has passed the departmental examination necessary for promotion to the second grade in the Assistant Surgeons' Class, in less than six years, the usual period being seven years. Mr. Nadershah has, however, resigned the service, and starts afresh in private practice in Bombay.

THE DISTURBANCE AT THE NAWAB MUSJID.—Inspector Dillon on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, placed Yacoob Moosa and five other men before Mr. Cooper, on a charge of taking part in an affray, which occurred at the Nawab's Musjid last week. The prisoners, being all convicted, were fined Rs. 15 each, and bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace for six months.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT THE KHOJA MADRESSA.—A meeting for the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the above Madressa was held on Saturday, under the presidency of Mr. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy. The report showed that the school, which was started in July 1889 with ten boys and ten girls, has had its attendance quadrupled within the past year. The examination held in May last gave satisfactory results. Rs. 375 were contributed to the school fund by some of those present at the meeting.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play at the Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 :—

Overture	Zampa	Herold.
Quadrille	Paul Jones	Coote.
Duet	Excelsior	Balfe.
Valse	La Plaiser c'est ma Vie	Fahrbach.
Selection	La Regina Di Golconda	Donizetti.
Galop	La Fanfare	Faust.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner, on Saturday, at the Khatao Mukoonjee Spinning and Weaving Mill, Parel, respecting the death of Bayajee Hybuttee, aged 19 years. Deceased, who was a labourer in the mill, was assisting to fix a strap over the driving shaft in the scutching-room, when he got entangled in the arms of the pulley and the shaft, and was carried round the shaft and thrown on the floor. He was killed instantly. The verdict was, " that the death of Bayajee Hybuttee was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally caught by a belt and carried round the shaft of the machinery, while in motion.

POULTRY THIEVES.—Three noted charecters, named Gungajee Dagroo, Kondee and Toolsee, women, were on Saturday charged by Inspector Cobb, at the Gir[illegible] Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing three fowls, valued at Rs. 1-8, the property of Sultanbeg Mogulbeg and two others from their residence at Chickulpara, on Friday last. The three accused were arrested on suspicion, while endeavouring to dispose of the fowls at Cammateepoora, and subsequently the stolen fowls were found to belong to the complainants. The three accused were convicted, and, on admitting previous convictions for a similar offence, they were each sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—A meeting of the Council of this Society was held on the 2nd instant, under the presidency of Mr. T. A. Walsh, president of the Society, at which it was resolved that copies of the Society's annual report should in future be distributed free of charge to the several conferences (or branches), the number of copies to be supplied being calculated on the basis of a minimum contribution of eight annas a month, which should entitle a subscriber to a copy of the report. It was also decided, in view of a letter received from the president-general of the Society in Paris, that the rule (laid down in 1877) requiring conferences to lay aside two annas in the rupee of their receipts towards a reserve fund be rescinded ; that the existing reserve funds of each conference be brought on its current accounts as a balance to be utilized as required, and that conferences may invest their surplus balances either in the Post Office or the Government Bank, so that the money may always be available when required.

THE COLLISION AT THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Richardson delivered judgment in the case, in which John Alexius, a telegraph signaller, stands charged with doing a rash and negligent act, and thereby causing a collision to take place at the Victoria Terminus, under circumstances already reported. His Worship, after reviewing the evidence, and stating that he considered some of the witnesses for the defence to be unreliable, stated that owing to the approach to the terminus being in the shape of the letter S, it was necessary for the drivers of all in-coming trains to watch the signals closely. He held that the accused had lowered the home-signal for the up Coorla train, and had therefore been guilty of a rash and negligent act, for which offence he sentenced the accused to two months' simple imprisonment.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th July, as compared with the statement of the 1st July :—

LIABILITIES.	July 1. Rs.	A.	P.	July 8. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,28,81,176	11	4	2,27,35,836	6	5
Other Deposits, &c.	4,07,35,391	12	5	3,97,66,096	10	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,76,375	14	2	5,39,232	11	11
Sundries	17,19,973	12	3	23,07,991	12	1
Rs.	9,19,12,918	2	2	9,00,49,157	8	9
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	90,75,391	4	0	89,81,766	0	0
Other authorized Invtmts	80,31,016	0	0	79,95,336	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,00,62,596	3	2	90,65,316	2	6
Credits on do.	82,27,271	13	2	73,14,532	8	5
Bills discounted &c.	1,83,86,436	13	11	1,78,04,368	7	4
Balances with other Banks	3,90,270	1	9	4,53,619	15	6
Bullion	2,860	8	0	2,860	8	0
Dead Stock	12,24,608	6	0	12,25,151	11	7
Stamps	11,056	6	6	11,306	0	10
Sundries	6,91,273	12	3	6,50,497	5	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,79,27,297	3	7	1,91,35,793	7	9
Do. at Branches	1,78,82,839	9	10	1,74,08,609	5	4
Rs.	9,19,12,918	2	2	9,00,49,157	8	9

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, up to the 7th July last :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1890-91	14,989,000
Remitted from the 1st April to the 5th July 1890	5,507,900
Balance to be remitted from the 6th July 1890 to 31st March 1891	9,481,100

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE fifth annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday, at the Company's godown, Dean Street, Mr. David Gostling, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following Directors' report was submitted :—

The Directors beg to submit the balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 28th February 1890. In doing so they have to express their regret that a heavy loss has been sustained during the year's working. The balance at debit of profit and loss account is Rs. 64,323-10-7. A portion of this loss, amounting to Rs. 24,532, is attributable to the previous year, as it has been ascertained on investigation that the Poona stock was entered in the previous accounts at Rs. 1,80,788, instead of Rs. 1,56,256, the correct amount. The figures submitted by the Poona manager were correct, and the error appears to have been committed in Bombay and to have escaped the attention both of the Bombay manager and of the auditors. The Directors are unable to explain precisely how the mistake arose. Mr. Beynon is unable to give any explanation, and the gentleman who audited the accounts is no longer in India. Mr. Phillips arrived in Bombay in January last, and has now taken over entire charge of the Bombay business. Mr. Beynon is no longer in the Company's service, and nearly the whole of the Bombay staff has been changed. The bank debit has now been reduced to Rs. 31,000, and every effort is being made to curtail expenses and re-establish the business on a profitable basis. Mr. Phillips will remain in Bombay as long as the Directors consider his presence in Bombay necessary. A good business is now being done, and it is hoped that the losses incurred will soon be recouped. It is only fair to add that no fault is to be found with the Poona management, as that branch has done a good and profitable business throughout. The building of the new premises at Byculla is being proceeded with, and it is expected that they will be complete by the end of September of this year. Mr. Kirkbride, on his departure for Europe, retired from the board, and you will be asked to elect a director in his place and to elect a director in the place of one who retires by rotation. You will also be asked to elect auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The Chairman said the first business was to receive the audited accounts and the Directors' report ; and in putting forward a proposition to adopt them, he would like to make a few remarks. The Directors deeply regretted the loss that had occurred, and that the profits which they reasonably expected for a dividend had not been made. The first and most serious part of the business was that, on examining the accounts, it was found that the Poona stock list—if the chairman might use the expression—had been falsified. He was at home at the time and had a consultation with Mr. Phillips. Last year the Directors were sorry that so small a dividend as 7 per cent. should have been declared ; but the business was not properly conducted, and they had not before them the proper accounts. Had that been known, Mr. Phillips would have come out last year. It was found that their business was large and increasing, but that it was carried on on too expensive a scale. The chairman proposed that the audited accounts and the Director's report be approved and adopted.

Mr. A. C. Walker seconded the proposition.

The Chairman said, as was stated in the report, that they had every confidence in Mr. Phillips, and they trusted that under his personal supervision things would come round again and the shareholders would receive their dividends. When Mr. Phillips came, the bank debit balance was a lakh of rupees, which he had succeeded in reducing to Rs. 30,000. They always told the late manager to reduce this balance, and he said he would, but it was never done.

Mr. A. B. F. Myer : When the services of the staff were dispensed with, were any enquiries made as to the state of the stock to see if it was correct ?

The Chairman : Mr. Phillips would answer that. The stocks are now correct.

Mr. Phillips : We have to reduce the value of the stock.

Mr. Myer : To what extent was the depreciation made ?

Mr. Phillips explained that when they found the stock was not correct, they had to bring down the valuation. There was double valuation in some instances, and some accounts had not been charged at all. Thus the balance-sheet was reduced.

Mr. Myer : The Poona shop really worked at a loss.

Mr. Phillips : No, it worked at a profit.

Mr. Myer : What profit ?

The Chairman : The business was taken as a whole, and the profits were not separately shown.

Mr. Myer : They ought to [illegible] I hope the accounts next year would show whether there is a profit or a loss in the branch.

The Chairman : I think so.

Mr. Myer : The expenses of printing and advertising were very heavy ; Rs. 9,950 for advertising alone. They ought to be reduced.

Mr. Phillips said he noticed there had been too much advertizing—about Rs. 800 a month. He thought it ought not to be more than about Rs. 300. There were many items of expenditure which would have to be cut down without sacrificing the business.

Mr. Myer : The last year's dividend was paid out of the capital. That was improper, almost criminal.

The Chairman : You have got to prove it.

Mr. Phillips : We asked Mr. Beynon to throw light on the subject ; he said he could not.

Mr. Myer : I propose that the statement of accounts be not accepted, and that a committee be appointed to ascertain the actual position of the company.

The Chairman : We have now given you the actual position.

Mr. Myer : It is not satisfactory.

Mr. Phillips explained that since he came he had been doing his very best to make things right, and he did not think any committee could do anything more. He thought that the company could not benefit by anything more being done ; on the contrary, it would be so much more time and energy wasted. He was interested in the company more than anybody else ; he held 1,300 shares.

The Chairman's proposition was then carried by a majority of votes.

On the motion of Mr. Philips, seconded by Mr. Menesse, Messrs. D. Gostling and A. C. Walker, who retired, were re-elected directors.

On the motion of Mr. Myer, seconded by Mr. Phillips, Dr. Langley was elected a director in the place of Mr. Kirkbride, who had retired.

On the motion of Mr. Marcks, seconded by Mr. Myer, Mr. N. S. Symons was appointed an auditor, at a remuneration of Rs. 350 for both the Bombay and Poona audit ; and the proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, interrupted. Via Amoor, interrupted.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Cable Suakim-Perim interrupted.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonou (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Communication with Australia cut off by failure of all cables between Banjoewanjee and Australia. Messages for Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania, can only be accepted on the understanding that they will be sent over the interrupted section by steamer.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th July, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	13	1	28	3	48
Teheran	13	3	38	0	40
Suez	13	6	38	1	2

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 13th July, 1890.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	55	...	16
„ Kurrachee	...	8	...	1
„ Madras	...	11	...	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Knight of St John, 2,248 tons, Captain J P Bevis, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Bendi, 2,296 tons, Captain C W Beneke, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi with ballast.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's steam-ship Nyanza, 1,421 tons, Captain M Simons, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain J Anderson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Akyab (27th June), with a cargo of rice and cotton seed, and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Brown and three Misses Brown.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Assyria, 969 tons, Captain G W Gimblett, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr R P Schneider, Mr H H Sothey, Mr Abdool Hoosen Jeewanjee and two others, Mr. Syed Hussan and one friend, one woman, three children, and 69 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Nyanza	1421	Simons	A	E Shewji.
„ Douro	1569	Marshall	B	Finlay Muir & Co.
„ Calder	400	Fairweather	C	B & P S N Co.
„ Nizam	1615	Jephson	F	P & O S N Co.
„ Endeavour	1762	Smith	K	W&A Graham &Co
„ Suez	1397	....	P	J Mackintosh & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No	Company or Agents.
S.S. Britannia	1991	Brown	2	W & A Graham&Co
„ Chupra	1432	Anderson	5	B I S N Co
„ W. Hall	2690	Buck	13	E Bates & Co.
„ Kt.of St.John	2244	Bevis	16	K Nixon & Co.
„ Purulia	993	Houstoun	20 tons Crane	B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
12	Chupra (s)	Anderson	Akyab, June 27.
	Oriental (s)	Stewart	London June 20.
	Medusa (s)	....	Trieste June 15.
13	Terra (s)	Bulmer	Cardiff June 12.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
12	Kirby Hall (s)	Philips	Marseilles.
13	Kt of St. John (s)	Bevis	Liverpool.
	Nyanza (s)	Simon	Zanzibar.
	Bendi (s)	Beneke	Karachee.
	Assyria (s)	Gimblett	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Satara began to load on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel	Commander	From
8	Rajpootana s	Hardcastle	Moulmein, July 2.
	Euphrates s	Hugill	Rangoon, June 30.
	Wing Sang s	Croix	Hongkong, June 21.
9	Palamcotta s	Stone	Greenock, April 30.
	River Indus s	Murray	Mauritius, June 19.
	Kentmere	Nickle	Liverpool, April 10.

DEPARTURES.

July 8.—Steamers Arratoon, Apcar and Mira.
July 9—Steamers Niemen, Chanda, and Booldana. Ships Grecian, Kate Thomas, and Bengal.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel		From
9	Putiala s	....	Calcutta.
10	Clan Forbes	....	Vizagapatam.
11	Lansdowne, s	....	Bombay.
	Niemen, s	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel		Destination
9	Scindia s	....	Rangoon.
12	Clan Grant, s	....	Calcutta
	Putiala, s	....	Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 10.

Slater, Capt, Bo, R A, off leave, from Poona.

JULY 11.

King, Lieut, Bo, King's Own, to Deolali, from Karachi.
Munro, Captain, Bo, Worcester Regt, on leave, from Simla.

JULY 12.

Gordon, Capt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, on leave, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 11.

Singer, Lieut Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.
Phillips Lieut, Bo, R A, to rejoin, to Quetta.
Richards, Lieut, Bengal, 3rd Infy, H C, on leave, to Poona.

JULY 12.

Hooper, Lieut, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.
King, Lieut, Bo, King's Own, on duty, to Deolali.
Woolsey, Lieut, Bo, 23rd Bo Infty, to rejoin, to Kamptee.
Fowler, Lieut, Bo, 1st Belooch Bn L I, on duty, to Deolali.

JULY 13.

Southey, Lieut, Bo, 7th Lancers, to rejoin, to Quetta.
Carter, Lieut, Bo, 8th B I, on leave, to Ahmednaggur.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE,
Officiating Commandant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, 14th July, 1890.

For the week commencing Monday, 14th July :—

1. There will be a Battery Committee Meeting at Head-quarters at 6 p.m. to-day.

2. The following drills will take place this week at Head Quarters :—

Tuesday, 6-30 p.m. } Gun drill.
Wednesday, 9 p.m. }
Friday, 6-30 p.m. Instructions.

(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
Offg. Commdt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, 11th July, 1890.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Personal Staff—2nd Lt F F Solly-Flood, 1st Rl Fus, to officiate as A-D-C to Major-Genl F R Solly-Flood, CB, Commanding Poona Dist, during the absence on sick leave of Capt J Hanwell, R A.

Under instructions from India Head-Qrs, it is intimated that :—

I—Capt R P McCrea, Adjt, R A, at Aden, has been transferred to Roorkee, and is to proceed to that Station forthwith.

II—Capt H M Slater, No 22 Batty, Western Divn, has been appointed Adjt, R A, Aden.

2 These officers will travel under A R I Vol, Part IX, para 175, (a) and part II para 515 (k).

With the approval of H E the Commander-in-Chief in India the undermentioned officers are granted leave of absence :—

18th Hussars—Captain F J P Butler, to England, for 4 months, on private affairs.

1st Royal Fuslrs—Lt C T Shipley, to remain in England, in extension from 12th Oct to 31st Dec 1890, on private affairs.

The leave on private affairs for one day granted to Major W W James (Dur L I) Inspector of Gymnasia, Madras and Bombay Presidencies, by A O, No 146 of 1890, is hereby cancelled.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER HOME.—Of all the petty annoyances incidental to life in India, none are so trying to the temper or so conducive to the multiplication of Adjectives as PRICKLY HEAT.

Friction by hand or friendly posts and corners relieve one moment to make it worse the next, and were it not that KEMP & Co. provide a remedy for every ill, and PRICKLY HEAT in particular, life would be unbearable. Their "COAL TAR" SOAP at 12 as. per packet of 3 tablets, if used daily, soothes the irritability of the skin, and makes life worth living again.

For those who prefer a Dusting Powder, KEMP & Co.'s THYMOLITE at Re. 1 per box is admirable, and wonderfully efficacious.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 12TH OF JULY, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·491	S E	1	83·1	78·6	87	..	1·75	—1·25
Agra	29·539	N E	1	86·6	79·4	96	0·07	7·79	—0·35
Cawnpore	29·00	N E	5	87·0	78·1	93	1·21	14·31	..
Allahabad	29·470	E S E	6	89·5	78·6	83	0·04	21·67	+12·32
Jhansi	29·508	N W	4	81·4	77·8	92	0·72	22·42	+11·92
Jacobabad	29·483	S E	4	102·5	84·6	51	..	1·59	+1·39
Kurrachee	29·580	W S W	20	89·7	81·2	81	..	2·91	+2·00
Ajmere	29·574	W	10	92·7	79·1	82	..	4·78	—1·04
Deesa	29·609	S	19	93·3	77·3	91	0·02	6·00	+1·32
Rajkote	29·637	W S W	21	98·9	75·7	81	..	3·78	—7·19
Neemuch	29·622	W S W	18	86·3	74·6	89	..	7·95	+0·92
Indore	29·631	W	7	85·1	73·0	86	..	9·73	—1·00
Saugor	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpur	29·580	W	7	79·4	72·6	95	1·65	15·03	—2·11
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Khandwa	29·661	W	16	85·7	75·8	82	0·04	4·99	—5·32
Raipur	29·596	W S W	18	81·5	73·6	85	0·12	11·76	—6·23
Nagpoor	29·659	W S W	14	78·7	73·6	90	0·27	16·83	+0·03
Amraoti	29·679	W	11	77·4	71·8	92	0·18	11·68	—0·61
Akola	29·688	N W	9	82·0	72·2	84	0·17	9·22	—1·28
Surat	29·704	S W	L	88·1	78·1	85	..	38·61	+23·58
Malegaon	29·719	W	14	87·4	72·1	71	0·04	6·22	—1·36
Bombay	29·768	W	22	83·5	76·0	80	0·39	28·89	—6·18
Poona	29·764	W	20	79·9	70·4	78	0·01	5·31	—1·85
Sholapore	29·791	W S W	14	86·2	70·5	82	0·08	4·86	—2·55
Rutnagiri	29·816	W	12	82·4	73·4	78	0·92	53·76	+5·14
Belgaum	29·829	W	5	71·8	65·3	92	0·70	16·19	+2·09
Goa	29·830	...	...	82·0	76·0	95	0·77	33·82	..
Karwar	29·867	S E	6	82·2	72·8	86	1·15	46·36	—10·85
Mangalore	29·894	W	4	83·8	74·9	86	0·28	28·19	—25·30
Calicut	29·935	N W	4	82·3	72·1	94	0·54	34·29	—13·05
Cochin	29·938	Calm	M	85·3	69·6	86	1·50	23·16	—16·66
Bangalore	29·891	S W	9	82·2	62·9	75	...	3·32	—1·35
Secunderabad	29·796	W S W	14	81·7	70·3	79	0·10	10·25	+2·83
Masulipatam	29·763	W N W	4	93·2	79·0	68	..	5·44	—2·32
Bellary	29·815	W	14	88·5	74·5	65	...	0·75	—1·51
Cuddapah	29·818	N N W	..	94·6	77·9	58	...	4·28	—0·31
Madras	29·814	W	12	93·7	80·1	60	..	3·93	—0·16
Coimbatore	29·883	S	6	88·3	69·3	70	..	0·42	—1·72
Trichinopoly	29·865	W N W	13	99·1	77·3	60	...	4·66	+2·47
Negapatam	29·858	W N W	6	90·5	77·2	64	..	2·39	0·06
Colombo, (11th)	29·958	S W	9	86·0	78·0	75	..	1·94	—8·16

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L= Light, M=Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a rapid fall at stations in Central India, and a similar rise at Karachi, the barometric changes during the past 24 hours have been generally small and irregular. The highest readings are recorded in Ceylon and off the Malabar Coast and the lowest readings in the Punjab and the Indus Valley, the difference of pressure being .455" between Cochin and Jacobabad. Pressure is below the normal average in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Rajputana and also at Jubulpore, and above it elsewhere. Winds are generally north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces and the Indus Valley, while in most other districts south-westerly to north-westerly currents obtain. The wind velocities of the past 24 hours have been above the average at Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Bombay, Poona, Sholapur and at most stations in the Madras Presidency, and this morning's observations show that strong winds are blowing at Karachi, Rajkot, Neemuch, Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Secunderabad, Bellary, Negapatam, [illegible] and almost all stations in Berar and the Central Provinces. The maximum temperature is 8° in excess of the mean of the season at Rajkot and 6° to 10° below it at Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Jubulpore, Jhansi, Agra and Delhi, but the changes elsewhere in either way are generally small. The highest temperature reading was 102° at Jacobabad. The night temperature variations are nowhere excessive. The lowest temperature registered last night was 63° at Bangalore. Humidity has risen at some few places and the skies continue to be almost overcast over the greater part of the country. Rain exceeding an inch has fallen at Jubulpore (1·65"), Cochin (1·50"), Cawnpore (1·24"), Karwar (1·15"), and light to moderate showers are reported from Secunderabad, Calicut, Mangalore, Goa, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Poona, Bombay, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Khandwa, Deesa, Jhansi, Allahabad, Agra and Raipur. The monsoon gradient all along the West Coast is fairly normal, hence light to moderate showers are to be expected in the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. In the Punjab and the North-West Provinces the barometer is abnormally low and conditions are generally very favourable there. In Berar, the Central Provinces and Central India, only light local showers are probable. The baric gradients on and off the West Coast between Ratnagiri and the Kathiawar coast, are very steep and strong winds are likely to blow. The s. s. Werneth Hall, which arrived yesterday in harbour, experienced from the Gulf of Aden to lat. 14° 17' N., long. 52° 16' E., at noon on the 6th, moderate to strong north-easterly to southerly breezes, cloudy weather and rising swell ; thence to lat. 16° 43' N., long. 63° 08' E., at midnight on the 8th, moderate to strong monsoon gales, high beam sea and partially cloudy weather ; to arrival, strong west-south-westerly breezes, cloudy to overcast sky, passing light to heavy showers of rain and falling sea.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 13.

The pressure has changed generally in small amounts, having fallen in the Peninsula, Burma, the Central Provinces, and the Indus Valley ; but risen in Bengal, the North-West Previnces, and Central India. The depression near Lucknow has almost filled up, and the general distribution is fairly normal. Winds are unchanged and below the mormal monsoon directions, the force being still strong in the upper West Coast, and about the average elsewhere. Temperature has generally risen, but the mean is still below the average, except in Sind, Rajputana, and Madras ; the highest maximum being 108 degs. in Jacobabad. Rain is fairly general, except in the Punjab, Sind, Guzerat and South Carnatic, the amounts not being large. Jeypore reports four, and Bassein, Akyab, Jalpaiguri, and Purnea over two inches.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 11th July, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·704
Temperature of the Air	80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	·839
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·4
General Directions of Wind*	WSW. W. WSW. W. WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	524
Fall of Rain	0·41
Total fall during month	4·30
„ „ year	28·93
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th July	0·05

* From midnight to midnight.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 8th July :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,37,241	Inc.
Do. at Branches	2,82,582	Dec.
Other Deposits	9,69,295	„
Post Bills	2,37,143	„
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,29,305	Dec.
Loans	9,97,280	„
Accounts of Credit	9,12,740	„
Mercantile Bills	5,82,069	„
Cash at Head Office	12,08,496	Inc.
Do. at Branches	4,74,231	Dec.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 12.

FROM LONDON.

Sutlej s—14 cases wine, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Kangra s—18 casks copying ink, Latham, Abercombie and Co ; 5 cases confectionery, S A S Dawood ; 322 kegs paint, L Sumsoodin ; 40 packages writing paper, S A S Dawood ; 102 cases medicine, H Ballantine and Sons ; 25 packages mineral water, &c, M Amersy ; 16 cases biscuits, Eduljee and Brothers.

Pekin s—4 cases book binding cloth, A Essoofbhoy.

FROM CHARENTE.

Peninsular s—1 hogshead cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM BOLOGNE.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—9 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Clio s—25 packages provisions, E Ebramjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Lycia s—6 cases eau-de-cologne, D Macdonald and Co.

Watbury s—4 cases eau-de-cologne, C Macdonald and Co.

Kangra, s— 150 cases candles, A Kurrimbhoy ; 196 cases window glass, S Essajee ; 12 packages playing cards, E Habib ; 10 casks zincs [illegible] E Allibhoy ; 59 cases window glass, M Ebramjee ; 10 kegs alizarine colour, C Macdonald and Co ; 125 cases candles, R A Hoosen ; 2 packages cutlery, N S Davood ; 50 boxes candles and 4 cases cutlery, &c., H S Habib ; 75 cases glassware, S M Cassum ; 400 boxes candles, D Khanbhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—5 cases gilt papers, V Abdoolally.

FROM NEW YORK.

Britannia —38 packages clocks, Aug M Misrahi.

DAILY EXPORTS.— JULY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Imaum s—58 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

Britannia s—56 drums rosa oil, R. Goolam Hoosen.

FOR HULL.

Douro s—6,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri ; 17,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Idar s—410 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 520 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Suez s—22½ cwts gingellyseed and 68 cwts mustarseed, John Fachiri.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

695-89—Wadia and G.—Shivnarayan Mathinadas and others vs C A Beyts and others—Little, S F and N. Part heard.

13-90—R. Skipsey—Estherbai vs. Abdulla Mirally Dhurumsey and others—Thakoredas, D and C.

708-89—Little, S., F. and N—Gordhundass Gokuldas Tejpal vs. the Bank of Bengal—Crawford, B B. and B.

185-90—M. H. Khan.—Doolubdas Harkissondas vs. J. H. N. Graham and others. Craigie, L. and O.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 6 of 1882 and in the matter of the Imperial Ice Manufacturing Co., Ld.—Wadia and G. Payne, G and S.—Valchund Okerchund, assignee of A. Meiffre and another, Petitioners.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE OF INDIA.

IN the House of Commons on Monday, June 23rd, on the motion of Sir J. Gorst, a Select Committee was appointed to consider and report upon the alleged grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants of India arising from the change in the relative value of gold and silver money, and their leave and pension rules. Mr. King, Mr. Howorth, Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Bristowe, Viscount Baring, Sir W. Plowden, Mr. Barbour, Mr. A. Pease, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. MacNeill, and Sir J. Gorst were nominated members of the committee.

THE MAHARAJAH OF CASHMERE.

Mr. Bradlaugh on the 24th ult. asked the Under-Secretary for India when the repeatedly promised [illegible] Cashmere would be presented to the House. Sir J. Gorst [illegible] papers on the table. The action of the Government in Cashmere has been based, not upon grave personal charges made against the Maharajah, but upon the long-continued misgovernment of Cashmere, which rendered it necessary in the interest of the people to put an end to chronic oppression and misrule. Neither the Secretary of State nor the Government of India, as I have several times stated in Parliament, have ever attached any importance to certain treasonable and criminal correspondence attributed to the Maharajah. It is obvious that the conduct of the Government in making such arrangements as involve the withdrawal of the Maharajah for a time on political grounds from active participation in the government of the State cannot be made the subject of investigation by a judicial officer. Mr. Bradlaugh asked the right hon. gentleman when the papers were likely to be circulated among the members ; and whether, if the papers disclosed a state of things different from what he had stated to the House, the Government would afford an opportunity to this unfortunate gentleman to repel the accusation made against him, which he declared to be wholly without foundation. Sir J. Gorst said he had no control over the printing authorities, and he could not say definitely when the papers would be circulated. As to the second question, he thought it would be well for the hon. member to delay it until he had seen the papers. Mr. Bradlaugh said that, in view of the exceeding gravity of the matter, he should avail himself of such forms of the House as would permit him to bring the subject forward, unless the Government gave the Maharajah an opportunity to answer the charges.

THE FUTURE OF PORTUGUESE AFRICA.

CONSIDERABLE importance (says the Lisbon correspondent of the *Times*) is attached to the following declaration of the Minister of Marine, made in the Cortes on June 20 respecting the future of Portuguese Africa. He said that two years would be required to realise his plans. The first year would be devoted to the organisation of railways and navigation and to administrative and financial reforms. In the second year the transformation would be completed by means of concessions and by the organization of companies. When the day arrived the lands would be mortgaged to the companies. The question of colonial administration would be solved without any expense whatever He had received an offer from a French company to pay all the expenses of the Carvalho expedition solely on condition of having the preference in exploring for coal. No divergency of opinion existed respecting the Mossamedes Railway, and financially there were no difficulties whatever. When the railway was completed to Bihe there would be a basis for the formation of a new Portuguese colony in Africa. He spoke with great confidence of the results of the expedition now being organised for Bihe and of the severe punishment that would be administered to the chief.

SIR JAMES HANNEN, on the 19th ultimo, tried a suit for divorce brought by Mr. Fitzroy Bagot, who was well known in India some years ago, against his wife, an actress known as Miss Grace Otway. The parties were married nine years ago, when the petitioner was stage manager at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, London. Mrs. Bagot, in the witness-box, said her husband connived at her misconduct ; but this he denied, observes the Lahore paper, and the Judge said the charge had been disproved. A decree *nisi* was granted.

DR. WALSH, Archbishop of Dublin, writes a severe letter to the *Freeman's Journal* in reference to the absence from the House of Commons of Irish members. After remarking that the Ministry were saved by a narrow majority of four, and that its escape was owing to the absence of Irish members from their posts, the Archbishop concludes :—" For my part I feel bound to lose not a moment in stating that if a satisfactory explanation be not forthcoming for what occurred, I do not care who the absentees may be, I shall find it hard to place any further trust in the action of the present Irish Parliamentary party."

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE of VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS, Outhouses, Cook Rooms, Stables, Godowns, with Gardens, containing 8065 square yards, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, facing the sea.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th and TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on the premises—first in one lot, and then in three different lots, the following property :—

Lot No. 1.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises—All that piece or parcels of leasehold Government land or ground, together with the bungalow and outhouses, situated at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, containing by admeasurement 3,154 square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. II.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock p. m. on the premises—All that piece or parcels of leasehold Government land or ground together with the upper storey bungalow, outhouses, &c., situated at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, containing by measurement 1491 square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. III.

Also on SAME DAY, at 5 p.m., on the premises—All that piece or parcels of leasehold Government land or ground, together with the bungalows, outhouses, &c., situated at Nepean Sea Road, MALABAR HILL, containing by admeasurement 2126 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned auctioneer, and full particulars to be seen in three daily Gujrathi papers.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, 14th July, 1890. Auctioneer.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND AT TARDEO, BREACH CANDY ROAD.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th inst, and on the following days at 4 p.m. on each day until all the lots are disposed of, the following plots of land at Tardeo, next to the bungalow of the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.

	sq. yds.		sq. yds.		sq. yds.
Lot No. 1—about	1[illegible]65	Lot No. 5—	855 about	Lot No.	9—1187
,, 2— ,,	1116	,,	6— 624	,,	10—1156
,, 3— ,,	1170	,,	7— 713	,,	11—1004
,, 4— ,,	1148	,,	8—1145	,,	12— 975

The above pieces of land are nicely situated and well adapted for building villas and bungalows.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored price-goods, twist, &c.—

20 bales water twist No. 3?.
10 ,, grey shirtings.
5 ,, grey madapolams.
3 ,, white handkerchiefs.
3 cases nansooks, jaconets and mulls.
2 ,, colored satin.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 14th July, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GREY YARN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Vullubjee Poonjabhoy, and on account and the risk of Mr. William Grossmann—

75 bales each 400 lbs. grey yarn of Goolam Baba Mill, No. 20s Calcutta tie.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 ,, muslins.
50 drums, each 5 imperial gallons, patent raw oil.
5 cases each 10 set of trunks.
1 ,, 10 sets of boxes.
50 water proof suits from the Victoria Rubber Company.

On account and at the risk of Aspundiar Kaikhusroo
12 doz slides for magic lanterns.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Moolla Esoofbhoy.—
161—9 cases Keilleis sweets assorted in 7 lb tins.

On account and at the risk of Tribhowandas Jugjeewundas—
T J B 578-82—5 cases, each 125 pieces, 35 in. 18 yds., white mulls.
608-11, 640-45,650-1 } 12 cases, each 125 pieces, 37 in. white mulls.
617,627-31, 646-49,652-55 } 14 cases, each 100 pieces, 26 in. 18 yds., white jacconets.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Soolemanjee Jafferjee—
G C 45584-88, 45876-80 } 10 cases ruby, pound beads, size A. B. C. and D.

On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Ebram Peerkhan—
4 casks 26 cwt genuine white zinc paint, ex s.s. Shanghai.

On account of the concerned—
2 cases, each one dozen hanging lamps, each 50 candle horse-power.
1 gold hunting watch by McCabe, No. 02105.
1 gold open-faced watch by John Walker, No. 8415.
1 silver hunting watch by John Jones, No. 17515.

AT 2 P.M.
1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 do. do double-seated brougham.
1 ligth serviceable victoria with brake.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY the 14th inst., at 3 p.m., on account of the underwriters.

6 rolls cylinder fillets of No. 90s wire, 2 inches wide, spaced mild steel round wire or India rubber foundation, each roll 314 feet long, damaged, per s.s. Clan Graham.

On view at the Rooms of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE LIBRARY BELONGING TO THE LATE SHRIPAD BABAJEE THAKUR, Esq., B.A., C.S., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the above valuable library, consisting of about 3,000 to 3,500 books relating to English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Chinese Literature, English History, Law and Mathematics, both in English and French, &c.

The date of sale will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the library will be on view a fortnight before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 11th July, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE AND OLD STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A lot of unserviceable and old stores in convenient lots, consisting of empty crates, packing cases, casks, barrels, cans and drums, telegraph materials and wires, zinc packing case lining, cast, steel files, iron chain, broken glass, leather and rubber cuttings, old lamps, furniture, waste paper and old clothing, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND SURPLUS STORES at the Bombay Tramway Company's Stables at Colaba.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place a quantity of old and surplus stores, consiting of glass windows, ladders, curry combs and brushes, old leather and harness, scrap bar iron, cast-iron railings, cast and wrought-iron scrap, old rails, horse shoes, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On a day to be hereafter fixed, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 3 Elphinstone Road, near the B. B. & C. I. Railway station, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished house furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese table ornaments, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Hinks' table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of S. GREGSON, Esqr.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 14th July, 1890.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A FIRST CLASS SELECTION
of these Goods are now being offered at
ORIGINAL COST.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY, & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

C. A. GRAVES,
DENTAL SURGEON,
(Formerly with the late E. M. Walton,)
May be consulted Daily.

MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,	Napier Hotel, Poona.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY,	Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

A new supply arrives monthly. New Catalogue on applications at Messrs.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
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NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF 5 BALES COTTON, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs MEHRJEE, JHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Anction, at their sale rooms, No. 4 Forbes and Meadows Streets Fort, by order of the Official Assignee, H. C, and in re Kessowjee Toolsidas, an insolvent :—

5 bales cotton with seeds.

Also in re Bhugwandas Hurjeevundas Sha, an insolvent :—

[illegible] and 3 pictures.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT ALLI UMAR STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell the following properties by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Tolla Suttra & Co., and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Mistri Allarakhia Arab, the official Assignee and assignee, of the estate and effects of the insolvents Rahimabai and Fatmabai, widows of the said Mistri Allarakhia Arab (two of his heirs and legal representatives), has no objection to the sale taking place.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m. and 5 p.m., respectively, the following lots, viz.—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the dwelling house or two compartments standing thereon, situate outside the Fort, on the west side of Alli Umar Street, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 133-3-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector or Land Revenue, under old No. 911, and new No. 8081, and survey No new 1169 and assessed by the Municipality under old No. 7 and new Ward No. 6013, and Street Nos. 24, 26, 28, and bounded on the east by the said Alli Oomar Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of the mortgagor, and on the south by the property of Haron Hajee Essack and Seedick Issack, and which said premises formerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the said mortgagor.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the dwelling-house built thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay in all Umar Street, and fronting in the east thereof in the registration sub-district of Bombay in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 941 and under new No. 8116, and new survey No. 1140, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 8021 and street No. 95-97, containing by admeasurement 83 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the house Rubhan Sumar, on the south by the house attached to Nacoda's Mosque, on the east by a sweeper's passage, and on the west by the said Alli Umar Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to H. Bicknell, Esq., Solicitor to the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

SALE of Small Engine, Boiler, Lathe, Biscuit Machines, Grinding Mills with Stones, Fire Pump, Old Building Materials, Office Furniture, Bread Vans, &c.

Under instructions from C A Turner, Esq., Liquidator of the Western India Flour Mill Co., Ld., (in Liquidation), the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the Mill premises, at Grant Road, on THURSDAY, the 17th July, 1890, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned surplus and old machinery and stores, consisting of 1 small horizontal engine, 1 small boiler, 1 fire pump with 3 nozzles and hose, 1 flour kneading machine, kneading roller, iron water tanks, old sujee machine, 3 biscuit machines, 1 sugar grinding mill, small lathe with fly-wheel and tools, drilling machine, bench vices, smith's forge, grind-stone, beam scales with weight and triangle, small and platform weighing machines, old crab winch, old iron plates, spare C. I. wheels, pulleys and brackets, brass pipes, corrugated and zinc sheets, old W. I. chimney, W. I. pipes, old fire bars, old teak joists, cut beam, planking, glazed window shutters, ladders, rafters, doors, paving slabs, rubble stones, tiles, bricks, chunam, coal ashes, C. I. light posts, old flour kneading machine, old wheat-washing machine, bread vans, mortar mill, garden roller, iron gear for baking oven, C. I. fly-wheel tools, brass works, Harding's engine counter-steam gauge, indicator, meters, bolts and nuts, dough box, es, tables with marbles, old bakery salt, kneading benches, bakery casks, iron baking pans, corn grinding mill, confectionery show jars and show cases, cupboards, tables, chairs, clocks, benches, shelves with perforated covers, sack trucks (wheel-barrows), copper utensils, screw-jacks, rat-destroying machine, cylinder oil case of Whitworth's taps and dies, indiarubber steam packing leather and canvas belts (spare), red lead, bag-stamping press, brass bolts, ropes, iron pulley blocks, parts of machines, Weston's chain blocks, copying press, old shifting machine, English copper jelly moulds, tin moulds, marble mortar, almond cutter, small biscuit machines, plateaux, egg beaters of sizes, cake show cases, zinc barrels for flour; &c., &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KOLBHAT LANE, NEAR MAHAJUNWADY.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Javerchund Partabchund and Laldass Doolubdas, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indentures of mortgage, dated respectively the 1st December, 1887, and the 26th October, 1888, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Bhowani Mahadew, Vishwanath Mahadew, Anundrao Bhowani, Gunput Bhowani and Moreshwar Bhowani, the following immovable property :—

All that piece of land or ground, situate, lying, and being in Kolbhat Lane, in Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, with the messuage, building and dwelling-house standing thereon, admeasuring 355 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 638 and new No. 2923, old Survey No. 21 and new Survey No. 119, in the names of Chintoba Damodar Joshi and Succaram Sudashiv Joshi, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 3107 and street No. 349, and bounded on the east by the property of the said Succaram Sudashiv Joshi, on the west by the Chundunwady Lane and the property of Succaram Sadanand Purbhoo, on the north by the said Kolbhat Lane, and on the south by the property of Sitaram Juggonnath, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, at his office, No. 9, Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
Bombay, 14th July, 1890. Auctioneers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 12.

THE market rates of discount were ¼ per cent. higher in London yesterday, both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 4¼ and 4 per cent., respectively; but Consols were ⅛ per cent. higher at 96½. A further advance of ⅛d. per oz. was established in the price of Bar Silver; and Rupee Securities, following suit, were ½ per cent. higher in Fours, at £79 and ⅜ in 4½ per cents., at £80⅜. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 106⅞. The Indian Council made a further extra allotment of Bills yesterday, say, three lakhs on Bombay, at 1s. 6 19-32d.—an advance of 1-16d. on the rate obtained for the extra Bills on Calcutta on Thursday, and of 5-32d. on the regular allotment rate on the previous day. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 6⅛d. the weekly shipments of Specie to this port consisted of £80,000 in Silver, and £110,000 in Gold. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher, at 91⅛; Exchange on London was a shade lower at fcs. 25·26½. The only further news from London (under to-day's date) is that two lakhs more extra Council Bills on Bombay were allotted at the last previous rate of 1s. 6 19-32d.

The only fresh news to hand regarding General Produce is that Ceylon Cocoanut Oil was 10s. dearer, at £28 10s., the rate to arrive, current month, being £27 5s. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,160,000 quarters, or 90,000 quarters less than shown by the previous week's estimate.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet yesterday, with the spot price of Mid.-Americans unaltered at 6½d. and Arrivals unchanged for deliveries of the new crop in October-December, but 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower in nearer positions, the quotation for July deliveries being 6 27-64d. and for November-December 5 25-32d. per lb. East Indian Cotton was steady at previous rates excepting Tinnevelly, which was 1-16d. lower, both for "Good" and "Fully Good Fair." The Sales were 8,000 bales, including 800 Surats. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet. The Liverpool Market closed quiet, all round, this afternoon, the Sales having reached only 4,000 bales, inclusive of 400 Surats. Spot and arrival prices were quite unchanged. The Imports were 7,000 bales.

At 47,000 bales, the week's Sales in Liverpool were 6,000 bales less than during the previous week, but the amount forwarded to consumers was 4,000 bales greater, at 60,000 bales. The imports were 3,000 bales more, at 18,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 43,000 bales ; but, as it stood yesterday, was 104,000 bales heavier than at this time last year, and 224,000 bales above the figures for 1888. The Stock of Surats had increased during the week to 234,000 bales. A further falling off of 120,000 bales in the total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, and of 9,000 bales in that of East Indian is shown by yesterday's estimate ; but it will be seen from the figures which we give below that, compared with the two preceding years, the total Supply was greater by some 200,000 bales, due to the increase in East Indian Cotton, of which there was yesterday 201,000 bales more in sight than last year, and 293,000 bales more than in 1888 at the same time. Beyond a slight fluctuation in the price of Mid-Americans, resulting in a return to the previous price, and a decline of 1-16d. in Tinnys, there has been no change in spot prices during the week ; but in American Arivals an advance of 1-32d. to 3-64d. for deliveries of the old crop, and a decline of 1-64d. in the new was established. The price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool was yesterday 5-16d. per lb. higher than at this time last year, and 15-16d. above the rate ruling in 1888, the difference between the price of Dhollera and American being no less than 1⅞d. per lb.

There was no change in prices in New York yesterday, ready Mid-Upland remaining at 12 cents, and September and August Futures at 10·81 cents, and 11·72 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports during the week were *nil* ; and the total figures for the season to date now show the reduced increase of 252,000 bales as against last season, and of 287,000 bales compared with 1887-88. The quantity in sight yesterday was the same as a week ago, at 7,140,000 bales. The only change reported by to-day's [illegible] an advance of three points in September Futures, at 10·84 cents.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Week's receipts	*nil*	2,000	7,000
,, exports to U. K.	8,000	6,000	26,000
,, ,, Continent	1,000	3,000	3,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '89.	5,740,000	5,488,000	5,453,000
,, exports to U. K. do.	2,755,000	2,727,000	2,739,000
,, ,, to Continent do.	2,023,000	1,891,000	1,770,000
,, Stock in the Ports	105,000	163,000	231,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 11th instant affords the following comparison with the two previous years :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Total supply of all kinds	1,550,000	1,361,939	1,356,130
,, ,, Surats	575,000	374,880	282,150

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	833,000	729,620	609,480
,, London	16,000	23,000	17,000
American afloat	10,000	14,000	55,000
East Indian ,,	45,000	43,000	40,000
	904,000	809,620	721,480
Price of Mid.-Americans	6½d.	6 3-16d.	5 9-16d.
,, Good Dhollera	4⅝d.	4 11-16d.	4½d.
Difference	1⅞d.	1½d.	1 1-16d.

There has been more demand for Julgaum and Dharwar in our local Cotton market to-day, and some 600 bales of the former and 500 bales of the latter have changed hands, at Rs. 179-85½ and Rs. 183½, respectively. The only other business reported is in Barsee, a few hundred bales of which were taken at Rs. 208½; and the tone of the market has been very quiet with prices generally unchanged.

WHEAT.—There has been more doing again in this market to-day, and a firm feeling is again apparent ; but prices show no change in any description.

SEEDS remain quiet, with only a small business passing, rates being quoted as before, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	56	bales.
Wheat	20,781	cwt.
Linseed	1,367	,,
Castor Seed	2,043	,,

FREIGHTS are steady ; but there is very little demand at the high rates asked, and no fresh transactions speak of have taken place. We quote :—

	per ton.
Liverpool, ready, wheat 15s. to 15s. 6d. Cotton	16s. 3d.
Continent ,, ...16s. 3d. to 16s. 6d.	per ton.
Open Charter ,, ...17s. to 17s. 6d.	,,
Genoa ,, ...Rs. 11½ to Rs. 13¾	,,
Trieste and Venice ,, ...Rs. 13¾ to Rs. 15	,,

EXCHANGE is still firm at an advance of 1-32d. on yesterday's closing rates, although quotations from Calcutta are unchanged, and slightly lower than those ruling here. A few Mercantile Bills came out at 1s. 6⅝d. for three months' sight Credits, but we hear of no demand for remittance. We quote:—

Banks Bills on Demand	1s. 6⅛d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 19-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6⅝d.	,,
Credits ,,	1s. 6 29-32d.	,,
Francs ,,	1·99	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues a quiet market, the only change in rates to-day being a decline of 1-16 per cent. in Fours for this month's settlement, at 102 9-16 ; the cash price, and the rate for the August account having remained at 102 5-8 and 102⅝, respectively. In the other denomination, 104⅜ is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—Hardly any fresh business has transpired, and quotations generally are unchanged, the only alterations which we make in our list this evening being a decline of Rs. 35 in Colaba Land and Mill ; and an advance of Rs. 7½ in Luckmidas and of Rs. 5 in Maneckji Petit at our quotations.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, JULY 12.

10 p.m.	80·4

SUNDAY NIGHT, JULY 13.

6 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	83·1
2 p.m.	82·3
4 p.m.	81·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SLATER—June 19, at Kensington-park-road, wife of Edward M. Slater, of the Bank of Bengal, Bombay, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MANDER—CAMPBELL—June 19, at Emmanual Church, Compton Gifford, Plymouth, Neville Hanbury, son of late Charles B. Mander, to Emily Louise, daughter of Col. A. E. Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps.

MONKS DE BAILLOU—GOLDMANN—June 23, at the Church of Corpus Christi, Strand, by the Rev. Frederick Skrimshire, Charles, eldest son of P Monks, of Blackrock, Co. Dublin, Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service, to Blanche Marie Louise, younger daughter of the late Captain L A de Baillou, of the French Army, and granddaughter of the late Colonel Count de Baillou and widow of Max Goldmann.

ROBERTSON—FINDLAY—June 19, at St Phillip's Church, Kensington, Raymond Inveraritv, son of Archibald David Robertson, late of the Bombay Civil Service, to Edith Mary, daughter of late George Findlay, of Hongkong.

ROGERS—HAUG—June 18, at Christ Church, Ware, Henry Rogers, son of late Herman Haug, of Stuttgart, Germany.

DEATHS.

EARLE—June 19, at Castle Hill House, Nether Stowey, Bridgwater, Mary Jane, widow of late Lieut-Col J L Earle, Bengal Army, aged 90.

PHILLIPS—June 23, at Lyncombe, Bath, Maj A Phillips, late H M's Bombay Staff Corps, 58.

SCOTT—June 20, at Redcliffe-gardens, Southsea, Henrietta Belle de Bodisco Scott, wife of Maj-Gen Douglas Scott, late Madras Army, 66.

SMYTH—June 23, at Eastbourne, Hugh Watson Smyth, son of C. E. Smyth, of Calcutta, 7.

WILLOCK—June 19, at Goring-on-Thames, John Henry Willock, of Denmark-terrace, Brighton, late H.E.I.C.S., son of the late George Willock, K.L.S., Major, 5th Madras Light Cavalry.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BATTEN—July 9, at Calicut, the wife of J K Batten, MCS, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

WILLIAM—DAUNT—July 8, at St. James' Church, Delhi, by the Rev J Moulson, M A, Edward William, 7th Dragoon Guards, to Maud Seely, second daughter of the late Colonel J C C Daunt, V C, Bengal Staff Corps.

WITHAM—DAUNT—July 8, at St James's Church, Delhi, by the Rev J Moulson, MA, Edward Witham, Lieut, 7th Dragoon Guards, to Maud Seely, second daughter of the late Colonel J C C Daunt, VC, Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

DAY—July 5, at Mozufferpore, of tetanus, Charles Henry Day, MRCS, LRCP, aged 34.

FORBES—July 9, at 11, Wellington Square, Calcutta, Alexander John Forbes, of Sultanpore Factory, Purneah, Indigo Planter and Zemindar, aged 83 years, 9 months, and 33 days.

FINLAYSON—July 2, at Darjeeling (Cherrie Pearce), the beloved wife of Archibald Finlayson, of Dum Dum, Dooars.

KEELAN—July 7, at Murree, Katherine Sophia, the beloved wife of Mr R Keelan, Postmaster, Murree.

NELSON—July 4, at Shillong, Assam, Cedric Edward, the beloved infant son of R E Nelson, Executive Engineer, Rangoon, Burmah, aged 19 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1890.

THE long-standing controversy between the privileged classes and the ordinary products of the Indian Universities is revived in a passage in the Nawab Imad-ud-Dowlah's recent report on Education in the Nizam's Dominions. The Nawab, who is better known as Mr. Syed Hussein Belgrami, takes a conservative view of this matter, and it is clear that if he were asked to give an opinion upon the merits of the condemned Statutory Civil Service he would do his best to make out a case for its retention in the administrative system of India. He has on his side the fact that in Hyderabad, as in Upper India, there is a large class which possesses in its inherited social advantages some at all events of the qualifications for governing their fellow-countrymen. According to his account of the young men now turned out by the Hyderabad Nobles' School, the Madressa-i-Aliya, this class is rendering itself increasingly fit for the place presumptively assigned to it. In manliness and love of sport, in pursuits that imply "virtue" in the old Roman sense, the young Hyderabad nobles of to-day are conspicuously in advance of those who have gone before them. They excel, Mr. Syed Hussein says, in cricket and football and hockey, and tennis and football are extensively played. He tells indeed of a Hindu noble, Rajah Murli Manohur Bahadur, one of the *alumni* of the Madressa, who has founded a gymkhana in the city for tennis, polo, tent-pegging, and other manly sports, and there are few open contests in which he or his colleagues do not take an active part. This is a gentleman of whom we are told, almost as though it were a recommendation, that he has not even matriculated, but it is added that the training he received at school has made him an active man of business and an accomplished gentleman. Doubtless, the example of the Nizam has had much to do with the marked change amongst the young nobles of Hyderabad in this respect. Where the Prince is a skilful and a plucky polo-player the nobles are in time sure to conform to a manlier type than that of those who went before them. In other respects, too, the new order is better than the old. The young Hyderabad noble of to-day is said to show in his dress and in all his personal surroundings a marked improvement in taste ; and what is more important, the new *regime* has not the disturbing influence upon their hereditary beliefs and upon their standard of conduct that has been observed where the aims of higher education have been exclusively intellectual and literary. Mr. Syed Hussein's evidence on the point should be added to the opinions of eminent educationists which were elicited by the resolution of the Government of India on moral culture and discipline in schools and colleges. "It is important to observe," says the Hyderabad Director of Public Instruction, "with regard to our youths that their sense of reverence, and *a fortiori*, their hold of religion, survive their schooling. So far, parents of boys sent to the Nobles' School have never complained of any unseemly display of freedom or offensive self-assertion in their sons." The Hyderabad system, whatever the secret of its influence may be, is, however, not as strong on its intellectual as on its moral side. Mr. Syed Hussein admits that the young nobles turned out by the Hyderabad Madressas "would be none the worse for a little more scholarship and greater manly skill," and that though they can dispense with much of the instruction necessary for a University career, they cannot dispense with a thorough working knowledge of English and Persian. Evidently, therefore, the happy medium between the privileged class who are purely privileged, and the literary class who are purely literary, has yet to be attained in Hyderabad. Circumstances are apparently impressing upon the well-borne classes in the State the wholesome truth that they must not depend upon birth and favour alone for a career. There is a struggle for existence even in a community where privilege is still strong, and the principle that "to him that hath shall be given" pervades many departments of official life. Here and there a new social stratum—that of the class who make money by their wits, is coming to the surface. Estates have become encumbered ; some of the older families have become impoverished, and the position of many a man who, in other times, would never have contemplated the necessity of having to gain his living, has become like that of the younger sons of the less wealthy peers in England. It is a wholesome thing to tell this class, as the Nizam's Director of Public Instruction does, that they must not look to their birth alone as a qualification for lucrative and honourable employment in the service of the State. The Nizam's determination to depend as largely as possible upon Hyderabadis in recruiting the administration widens the career that is available for young men of this class ; but though B. A.s and even matriculated students are not asked for, a certain standard of educational fitness must be insisted upon before the fact that an applicant for Government employment is a Hyderabadi and a man of good birth can be deemed to give a priority of claim over the clever and accomplished "foreigners" who are always available for the replenishment of the ranks of the Nizam's Civil Service. It is an experiment of great interest to other administrations than that of the Nizam which is being carried out in Hyderabad. The Civil Service class, which has been in existence for some few years, is an interesting experiment, and it appears to have more than fulfilled the expectations that were formed regarding it. Here the subjects taught are English, Persian, mathematics, revenue, mensuration and surveying, hygiene, law, political economy, and Telugu. It will not escape notice, however, that in the examination, of which the returns are given in this report, the first and second places are held by a Parsee and a Hindu respectively. Still, it is a sign of a new order of things to find a number of young Mussulmans coming forward in an examination of this kind. It remains to be seen how men of good birth who have passed creditably through the practical but by no means exacting curriculum above set forth, acquit themselves when brought face to face with the problems of administration. On that point the Hyderabad Government ought to have something to say before long.

SIR WILLIAM MOORE, in his new treatise on "Tropical Climates and Indian Diseases," gives no countenance to the comforting idea that, owing to the progress of sanitation in India and improved knowledge of the conditions of health in the tropics, India is as healthy a country to live in as England even for those who live a temperate life. Of course he allows that in the tropics as elsewhere much sickness is due to over-eating, excessive drinking, and careless living generally. But he adds that there is a great excess of sickness in the tropics which must be accounted for by the conditions of the climate, and especially the heat which exercises its more or less baneful influence not only on the intemperate but also on the temperate. The conditions unfavourable to health in India he groups together as the "depressing influences of a tropical climate." At first sight one might suppose that the cold, damp, easterly winds, and fogs which Sir William Moore admits to be the characteristics of the unfortunate English climate, are more depressing than our superabundance of sunshine in the East. But on consideration the cheering effects of the sunlight are more than counterbalanced by depressing influences due to other conditions of life in the East, such as the extreme variability of temperature, deficient or excessive rainfall, extremes of moisture or dryness in the atmosphere. Chief of all these evil influences is the heat which makes the sojourner in the tropics during the hot season lose appetite, sleep, muscular strength, and vitality, until he is reduced to the condition of a boiled cabbage. Owing to heat, our atmosphere contains less oxygen, and becoming less elastic, does not properly dilate the lungs, or, to use for once the sesquipedalian terminology of medical science, "pulmonary dephlogistication" becomes slower. This sounds very alarming and may be so in reality, but it does not by any means exhaust the account given of the bad effects of the deterioration of the atmosphere on our vital energies. Let us, however, pass on to an evil of an opposite character, and consider liability to chill, the second of the depressing tropical influences enumerated in the treatise before us. Chill is, as we all know, one of the most fertile causes of disease, and in India the danger of chill is extreme owing to the variability of the temperature in a country where, as we are reminded, "seasonal changes of temperature have attained to 103°, and where daily changes often exceed 40° and have been known to reach 80°, where there is often 30° difference between one side and the other of a window," if the window is provided with a cooling tatty. It is, however, a melancholy task to go through all the evil influences preying upon the Anglo-Indian's health, and indeed to think over them tends to aggravate their evil effect. Let us then go no farther in the depressing enumeration, but rather comfort ourselves with the selfish consolation that in this island city we are decidedly less exposed than the rest of India to two of the principal evil influences that Sir William Moore forces upon our attention. Here, owing to our position in the embrace of the circumambient ocean, we never suffer excessive heat, and the same beneficent cause defends us against extreme variations of temperature. Summer and winter, day and night, there is little difference in the temperature of Bombay, so that, if we catch chills here and so lay ourselves open to all the ills that chill is the parent of, it would seem that we can only have ourselves to blame. From a consideration of the way in which the conditions of tropical climate affect various constitutions and temperaments Sir William Moore deduces valuable advice for the guidance of those who are deliberating as to the advisability of embarking themselves in an Indian career or sending their children to India. Those who are likely to be peculiarly susceptible to the depressing influences of tropical life should of course stay at home. English doctors, who have no experience of Indian diseases, are often consulted on this point by anxious parents, and will find in Sir William Moore's book information which will help them to grapple with this exceedingly difficult question. The book will be equally useful to European doctors who have to attend the Anglo-Indian on sick leave, or when he retires finally from his labours in the East with a constitution impaired by long residence in a tropical climate. No less than twenty species of tropical invalids are discriminated by Sir William Moore. The retired Anglo-Indian hypochondriac will no doubt feel great satisfaction in classifying himself under the proper head and dosing himself accordingly. But such medical information is certainly as likely to do harm as good to the invalid himself, however useful it may and will be to the doctor who has charge of his case. In no department of knowledge is the truth of the proverbs about the dangers of a little knowledge, and the bliss of ignorance and folly of wisdom better confirmed by experience than in the case of non-medical students of medical books. By the influence of suggestion and a tolerably strong imagination any Anglo-Indian may think he discerns in himself infallible symptoms of one or more of the twenty forms of ill-health that our late Surgeon-General enumerates at the end of his book among the natural effects of life in India. Yet it is quite possible to escape them all and to retire from India as strong and healthy as our contemporaries who have never left the temperate shores of England ; and this desirable end is much more likely to be attained if we forbear to examine curiously into our own hygienic state, work at our own work, and, when we happen to fall ill, call in the doctor, and follow his advice implicitly.

SIR EDWARD BRADFORD'S appointment to the Chief Commissionership of Police has given Members of Parliament, the home newspapers, and even a Minister of the Crown, an opportunity for showing tolerably stupendous ignorance concerning every-day matters of Indian administration. We should not have expected even a Home Secretary to know what a Mamlatdar is. But the description by Mr. Matthews of the former Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana "as a General Agent" prepares us for Mr. Mackenzie's degradation some day to the position of "Commission Agent in the Central Provinces," with or without capital letters, in which the polite nation who call us a nation of shopkeepers will see proof that India in particular is managed on shopkeeping principles. It is a pity, however, that Mr. Matthews was not content with having invented a new office for Sir Edward Bradford, without endeavouring to define the functions appertaining to it. An Archdeacon does not more obviously perform Archidiaconal functions than a "General Agent" conducts general agency. Here would have been a delightful truism for Mr. Matthews to shelter himself behind. But when he went on to say that in the capacity of General Agent in Rajputana Sir Edward Bradford "conducted the whole military and civil service of the district," he gave a ludicrous demonstration of the difficulty which people who trust to the light of nature must have in forming a conception of the duties of a Political Officer. But Mr. Matthews was probably not a whit more ignorant on the point than the little knot of Radicals and Nationalists who were badgering him, and whose ignorance was seasoned with a fine contempt for the natives of India which we commend to the notice of those who tried hard to make party capital out of the "Black Man" incident. Mr. T. P. O'Connor having asked if Sir Edward Bradford had ever been in charge of any police force like that of the Metropolis, Mr. Cunningham Graham interpreted that to mean "amongst Europeans," while other friendly interpreters called out, for the enlightenment of Mr. Matthews, that it meant "amongst civilised people" ; and when Mr. O'Connor had the opportunity of putting in another word, he explained that what he wanted to know was whether Sir Edward Bradford's services had always been employed in Asiatic countries. From all which we gather that, in that corner of the House, at all events, it is felt that what is good enough for "Asiatic" people, is not good enough for those who are "civilized." After this the "Black Man" incident will require exceedingly delicate handling on Radical platforms.

THE Railway Police authorities may be doing themselves an injustice in inadequately reporting upon the causes of the crime that comes within their cognizance. Thus, it appears from a Government Resolution on the Railway Police that there was in 1889 a serious increase of forty-one per cent. in the number of offences reported on the B. B. and C. I. and Rajputana Malwa lines. This is attributed to the high prices prevailing in Guzerat after the scanty rainfall in 1888. But such an explanation does not go far, seeing that the distress was so far from acute that a comparatively small number of people took advantage of the relief works that were opened. On the G. I. P. line also there has been a continuous increase in crime, and no explanation is given of it. If the cause is a larger incursion into the Presidency of the class of professional thieves who find the railways favourable for their operations, allowance would be made for the increased difficulties with which the police had to contend on that account. There is good reason for the suggestion offered by the Commissioner of the Northern Division that the returns should distinguish between robberies from stations and goods-sheds, from trains, and from the person, for, as he says, "a serious rise in the number of cases of pilfering from goods-sheds and wagons would no doubt show that the police had not done their special work well, while an increase of thefts due to the inroad of a gang of pickpockets would not reflect on them so much." It is precisely in regard to such points as these that the reports in their present form are defective. On the G. I. P. line good work was done in the breaking up of the "Golden Gang" last year ; and the next report should show a marked improvement in consequence. That railway is fortunate in the quality of its men, for compared with both the city and the district police, the percentage of 67 officers and men able to read and write is very high ; and the intimate relation between education and discipline is shown in the fact that with the high percentage of educated men in the force there was a low percentage of punishments. Government suggest that the companies should improve the lighting of the third-class carriages, as a deterrent to thieves and an assistance to the police. This is a provision which should not be the subject merely of a police official suggestion ; it should be one of statutory obligation on the companies. They have not treated first-class passengers at all too well in this respect, and it is probable that the third-class have even more reason to complain.

THE sporting practices of the B. L. H. were discontinued last week, owing to the lamented death of Lieutenant Harold King. We have been asked to say that from to-morrow and until further notice there will be tent-pegging, leaping, &c., at the Cooperage, at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Fridays ; independent practice with the sticks, foils, and gloves at the Town Hall at 5-30 p.m. on Tuesdays ; and single-stick, sword, and fencing classes, at the same place and hour on Fridays. All intending recruits for the B. L. H. should submit their names to Captain Little as soon as possible.

IT is rumoured that there is a dearth of candidates for the Indian Staff Corps, and that consequently several direct commissions will be given. At the India Office, however, no doubts are entertained that the required number will be forthcoming this year, and the authorities have no intention of resorting to any change in the present regulations as to admission.

THE *Daily News* says :—An Indian Sandhurst for the training of native officers ! It seems a good idea, to say the least. If there is one good point more than another in which the native Indian gentlemen of the old fighting castes and races compare English and Russian rule in Asia to the disadvantage of the former, it is that of a career for native officers. Among the Sikhs of the Punjab, the Mahomedans of the Afghan borders and of the North-West, the brave Rajpoots, the Mahrattas of the north and south, a native "Sandhurst" would be popular in the highest degree. Much has been done by educational tests, and even by seniority, to promote first-rate men from the ranks. But that is not enough. What the native officer now wants is a thorough military education. The subject is once more attracting attention in India. It is notorious that native recruits are not so easily got nowadays as formerly ; it is certain that whatever brightens the prospects and enhances the dignity of the native military career must tend to remove this difficulty.

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

MR. STANLEY RECOVERED.

THE WEDDING NOT POSTPONED.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Mr. H. M. Stanley has so far recovered from his illness that no postponement of his marriage with Miss Dorothy Tennant will take place.

A WEDDING PRESENT FROM THE QUEEN.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Queen-Empress has sent Mr. Stanley a wedding present of a miniature portrait of herself, set in diamonds.

Accompanying the present is a letter in which her Majesty eulogises his services and wishes Mr. Stanley much wedded happiness.

HONOURS FOR SIR JOHN KIRK.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Sir John Kirk has been appointed a Commander of the Bath, in recognition of his services in connection with the Anti-Slavery Conference.

THE POST OFFICE AGITATION.

A deputation of postmen waited upon the Right Hon. H. C. Raikes, Postmaster-General, last night, and made a statement as to their position.

After according them a patient hearing, Mr. Raikes assured the deputation that their grievances would be considered and what were found to be just would be redressed.

THE AMERICAN SILVER BILL.

WASHINGTON, JULY 13.

The House of Representatives have passed the amended Silver Bill. The majority in its favour was entirely Republican.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE POSTMEN'S AGITATION.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Mr. Cecil Raikes received a deputation of postmen yesterday and promised to consider their complaints. The crisis is, therefore, now over.

The total number of men dismissed was 400.

RESUMPTION OF WORK BY THE DOCKERS.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The dock labourers, who struck at the Albert Docks, have resumed their work.

COMMANDER OF THE BATH.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Sir John Kirk has been created a Commander of the Bath.

CRICKET: POONA *VS.* THE COLABA GARRISON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 13.

Poona yesterday defeated the Colaba Garrison by 163 runs and five wickets. Dr. Croly and Major Von Donop, who scored 74 and 83 respectively, were the chief scorers for Poona. Dr. Croly's display was remarkable for his sound cricket. In the whole of his long innings he only gave one palpable chance. Major Von Donop showed great power in forcing the game, and his runs were made in quick time. Poona is chiefly indebted to him for the signal win. When the score had reached 217 on the fall of the fifth wicket, Major Von Donop resigned the wicket, and put the visitors in to save the chance of a draw. This was a good tactical measure. The visitors went in and were all dismissed for 122 runs. The saving feature of the innings was that a stand was made by Captain Steele and Gunner Rourke for 53 runs. Captain Leslie was again very deadly with the ball, capturing five wickets at the expense of 18 runs.

THE NIZAM'S ESCORT INCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 13.

This, the eighth day of the Special Commission, was marked by no particular incident. The evidence in favour of the theory that the sowar's horse was running away continues to accumulate. The testimony of the coachman of Mr. Molesworth (engineer), who questioned the tongawalla as to the incident on the spot, corroborates his testimony subsequently given, and that also of Mr. Faridoonjee's coachman. Mrs. Hettie Wood wrote to the Minister, on the appearance of the *Deccan Times'* account, protesting as an eye-witness of the occurrence against any blame to the sowar, as the horse was running away and she thought making for her. Confirming this letter on oath in Court, Mrs. Wood said she was driving in a pony trap, her syce running alongside, when the sowar passed within twenty yards at a gallop. He breasted the tonga, and continued his course. She wrote the letter, praying for the release of the sowar as she saw he was blamed wrongly. The syce gave corroborative evidence.

CHOLERA AMONG THE 1st GURKHAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 13.

Cholera has broken out among the 1st Gurkhas at Dharmsala.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR TO CHINI.

Lord Kerry, Dr. Fenn, and Captain Harbord are the only members of H. E. the Viceroy's staff, who accompany him to Chini.

OBITUARY.

Major Stoney, King's Own Scottish Borderers, is dead.

THE INCOME-TAX GRIEVANCE.

The Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Government on the income-tax, advocating its abolition.

INSPECTING OFFICER, MYSORE STATE TROOPS.

Captain Jones, 1st Madras Lancers, has been appointed Inspecting Officer of the Mysore State Troops.

THE "RAJYABHAKTA" DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JULY 13.

The appeal of Girjashanker, editor of the *Rajyabhakta*, was disposed of yesterday evening by the Sessions Judge, Mr. Fulton, confirming the conviction and sentence.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Rosetta, with the homeward mails of the 4th instant, arrived here at 2 p.m yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JULY 12.

Mail steamer Thibet, from Bombay, arrived.
Mail steamer Nuremberg, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera	4⅜d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7d.
8¼ ,, ,,	6s. 10d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 6¼d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account.	96½
*3 per cent. French Rentes	91¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79
4½ per cent. ,,	80⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½
Bar Silver	48⅜d. per oz.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	47,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	5,000	,,
,, ,, Import of Cotton	18,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	10,000	,,
,, ,, Stock of Cotton	833,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	234,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton in London	16,000	,,

THE DEATH OF MR. HAROLD KING.

WHEN the telegram arrived from Aden last week announcing the sad and sudden death of our respected citizen Mr. Harold King, mingled with the many regrets at his demise, was a feeling of surprise that heat apoplexy should have been the cause, for no one would ever have dreamt of a man of Mr. King's vigour, constitution, and build being attacked by that fell disease. From inquiries instituted on Saturday, however, on the arrival of the s.s. Oriental in port it was ascertained how the unfortunate gentleman fell ill and met his death. It would appear he was not in the best of health when he left England, and the long and tedious journey across the Continent so exhausted him that on reaching Brindisi he was quite prostrate. In this exhausted state he was attacked with fever, but it was thought the sea voyage would speedily restore him. Still, he was so weak that he had to be carried on board the vessel, where by the kindness of the captain he was accommodated with a cabin all to himself. At the hands of the doctor and many friends on board, he received every attention, and appeared to be recovering both health and spirits rapidly. He was getting on so well, in fact, that it was hoped and expected he would be quite strong again ere Bombay was reached. But another unseen enemy was at work. The trying passage of the Red Sea which Mr. King weathered bravely was almost completed; the ship was less than a day's voyage from Aden, when suddenly Mr. King was stricken down with a fit of heat apoplexy, and ere long he was no more. The event, so unexpected, cast a heavy gloom over the whole vessel, turning mirth—for the voyage up till now had been an exceedingly enjoyable one—into melancholy. The captain who had been exceedingly kind to his unvalid passenger the whole voyage through, felt the sad event as keenly as any on board. It is usual on such occasions to bury the body at sea, but he determined not to do this on the present occasion. A coffin was made on board; the remains of Mr. King were placed therein, and on Aden being reached the body was sent ashore to be buried there.

By the kindness of a fellow-passenger and intimate friend of the deceased gentleman another account of Mr. King's illness and death has been supplied to us:—

The mail steamer Oriental, which left London at noon on June 20, and Brindisi at mid-night on June 29, arrived at Bombay about 4 p.m. on Saturday. Mr. King was among the passengers, who got on board at Brindisi. He was then suffering from fever, brought on probably by the rather long and fatiguing journey from Charing Cross. A comfortable cabin was reserved for his use, and the doctor was unremitting in his attention to him, and this on the journey to Port Said had the desired effect, as he rallied, and seemed in good spirits. At Port Said a stay of several hours was made to take in coal, and the voyage was resumed at about seven o'clock in the evening of July 3. The passage down the Red Sea was as favourable as such passages usually are in July, but notwithstanding the care and attention bestowed by Captain Stewart and the ship doctor, who was now assisted by an army doctor, who was on board, Mr. King succumbed to heat apoplexy at about 6 a.m. on the 7th, to the grief of all on board. As the vessel was now within 200 miles of Aden, Captain Stewart, with the consideration that usually characterises him, rather than adopt the usual mode of burial at sea, had a coffin prepared, and on arrival at Aden, made the body over to the authorities to be interred in the churchyard early the following day.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.		Fort. In. cts.		Esplanade. In. cts.		Colaba. In. cts.	
Previously registered	35	59	35	85	40	92	28	51
July 11, Friday	...		...		...		0	41
July 12, Saturday	0	52	0	78	0	75	1	37
July 13, Sunday	0	9	0	4	0	3	...	
Total	36	20	36	67	41	70	30	29
Total of corresponding date last year	34	10	39	38	36	19	33	56
Do. in 1888	49	60	48	66	45	4	47	17

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

IN the House of Lords the day the mail left the Marquis of Ripon was to call attention to the papers relating to the organisation of the army in India, and especially to the recommendation of successive Governments of India in favor of the abolition of the existing arrangements for the command-in-chief of the Madras and Bombay armies.

THE Madras Government has ruled that invariably no gazetted officer shall in future give over charge of his office in advance of orders in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, in the absence of specific instructions in writing from one of the Secretaries to Government. When requisite any such instructions will always be conveyed to the officers concerned through their official superiors.

IT is reported from Cairo that France persists in her refusal to discuss any proposal for the application of the economies resulting from the conversion of the debt, until the question of evacuation is settled. This necessitates the immediate collection of the new tax on land in lieu of the corvee. This has occasioned great outcry on the part of the fellaheen.

THE Russian Ambassador, M. de Nelidoff, has forwarded to the Porte a fresh note, in answer to the last note of the Ottoman Government. M. de Nelidoff now refuses to accept the terms offered by the Porte, and reiterates the demand for immediate payment, declaring that, in the event of a refusal, he must reserve the right of taking all measures that may be necessary.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 27.

THE position of her Majesty's Government at the present moment is one not precisely to be envied. To find an exact or even approximate parellel to the existing situation, we should have to go back a good many years. Since the utter breakdown of Mr. Gladstone's first administration, the strongest Ministry of modern times, as Lord Randolph Churchill has described it, we have hardly seen anything to equal the humiliation which the Queen's advisers are now, through their own fault, undergoing. The *Standard*, after joining in the universal chorus of disapprobation at the ineptitude of our rulers, this morning tries to screen them by putting the blame for the compensation *fiasco* partly upon the shoulders of their followers, but the general opinion is that the Ministerial organ has not succeeded in making matters much smoother for Lord Salisbury and his colleagues. It is true that, thanks to Mr. Healy's penetration and the Speaker's dicta, the unfortunate Liquor Bill is now relieved of all its contentious clauses, but this undoubtedly substantial gain has only been secured at a terrible sacrifice—so terrible, indeed, that it is impossible to say what the consequences to them may be. Moreover, it is by no means certain that the Government as things now stand are out of the wood. They may or may not drop the Tithe Bill, but if that should be the fate of the long-deferred attempt to settle a grave, urgent, and complex problem, what sort of an account of their stewardship will they be able to give when they have to face public audiences in the Recess? The talk about a general election which has been current in the lobbies this week is said to have originated with Mr. Akers Douglas, the chief Conservative whip, for the purpose of frightening the discontents on the Ministerial side; but it has been a question with close observers of current politics whether in spite of their natural disinclination to go to the country just now they may not be driven against their will to take that course. There are plenty of reasons why they should wish to remain in office, and I do not say that many competent persons doubt the power of the Government to hold on till the bitter end; but people who a fortnight—aye, even a week ago—would have scouted the suggestion of a dissolution within six months are now discussing that contingency.

In addition to legislative troubles, it seems as if Government would be arraigned for the cession of Heligoland. From the first, the surrender of the North Sea islanders was not popular with any section of the British community, and now that it is known, through the enterprise of an evening paper in despatching a commissioner to Heligoland, that not 5 per cent. of the inhabitants are in favour of the transference from English to German rule, the feeling is becoming deeper—amongst people who forget what we have got in exchange for it—that the Ministry have failed in what has always been considered their strong point—foreign policy. It is not only that our people feel sympathy for the Heligolanders, whose wishes have not been consulted by Lord Salisbury, but there exists an impression that England has secretly been committed to some sort of participation in the Triple Alliance. These uneasy apprehensions will not be removed by the somewhat indiscreet references to the Anglo-German agreement, made a day or two ago by an organ generally supposed to be in Lord Salisbury's secrets. "Nothing can be further from the truth," we are told, "than the assertion that Heligoland is to be given up solely as the price of German concessions in Africa" "The treaty with Germany," it is further affirmed, "has been dictated by considerations of infinitely greater moment to both empires than the precise amount of territory secured to either of them in Africa." The writer triumphantly adds: "The Anglo-German Convention, moreover, is a reminder to all whom it may concern that Britons can still hold the own, and that the period of their country's isolation is at an end." The Heligolanders might retort, "Then, why do not the Britons hold their own?" Some excitement has been caused in political circles to-day by an article appearing in the *Daily Chronicle* bitterly reproaching Lord Salisbury for inflating the conceit of the "German clique at Court" by cutting off a slice of the Empire. This eminently respectable journal goes on to say: "It is to us, as loyal supporters of the reigning house, most alarming that Lord Salisbury almost invariably bends the foreign policy of England so as to suit Dynastic rather than Imperial interests. But it is still more alarming to find that he goes further, for it seems he is now quite ready to hack bits out of the British Empire whenever the reigning Sovereign wants to give a pretty toy to an engaging young member of her family." Finally we are informed that Lord Salisbury has done more in a week to strengthen the course of Republicanism in this country than all the agitators have done all their lives.

I happened to be in the House on Monday night during the most stormy parts of the sitting. No mere report gives anything like a sufficient impression of the excitement that prevailed. Some of the members not only lost their tempers, but forgot their manners. For example whilst Mr. John Morley was replying to Mr. Goschen's "genial and conciliatory" speech, a respected member of the Conservative party, whose name is known throughout India, called out "question" several times, whereupon the irrepressible Dr. Tanner, addressing the hon. gentleman by name and without the usual prefix, told him to "shut up." The hon. gentleman turned perfectly white with indignation, and shouted back something that did not reach me, but which I afterwards heard was a threat of personal castigation. The Speaker conveniently ignored the incident, and the House was spared an unpleasant "scene." Mr. Wallace had just been punishing Mr. Ritchie for having so unceremoniously closured him, as if, instead of being a respectable Scotch member, he were only one of "those Irish fellows." Mr. Wallace declared that if the right hon. gentleman did not take care he would rapidly realise the description which was said to have been once given of him by a prominent, lamented, and distinguished leader of his party. The leader thus alluded to was Lord Beaconsfield, who is said to have styled Mr. Ritchie a "pompous ass." The fact was first mentioned by Sir Robert Peel, the Speaker's brother, during the late contest at Brighton. Mr. Ritchie was present when Mr. Wallace "went for him," and did not, I thought, seem quite so self-satisfied as usual.

Mr. Caine's resignation is variously described as magnanimous, quixotic, cunning, and conceited. Certainly it is amusing to notice the "alone-I-did-it" attitude he takes with regard to the Compensation Clauses. Still he did good work for the Liberals in that matter, and his elation is not unnatural in the circumstances. Those who know the "genial ruffian" personally will appreciate the story about his interview with Lord Wolmer, the Liberal Unionist whip. Mr. Caine thought it necessary that Lord Hartington and the other prominent membeis of the Liberal Unionist party should see the correspondence that had reached him from Unionists in various parts of the country. Subsequently he called at the Liberal Unionist offices and asked Lord Wolmer if he had read the letters; and if so what he thought of them. Lord Wolmer is said to have made the following reply:—"I have read the letters, and since you ask me what I think, I must tell you, my dear Caine, that I think bluster is a very good game, and you know how to play it." Who would have given Lord Selborne's son credit for so much smartness? The Gladstonian leaders were not in favour of Mr. Caine being opposed by a Liberal, but the local Gladstonians insisted upon running Mr. Duncan. Now that Lord Hartington has recommended his friends at Barrow to vote for the Conservative candidate, the general opinion in political circles to-day is that between the two stools Mr. Caine will fall to the ground. If he should retain his seat it will show that his local popularity is very great.

The discontent in the Metropolitan Police Force unhappily continues, and is becoming more pronounced. Those who know the new Commissioner are not without hopes that he will by his conciliatory attitude speedily restore that harmony which prevailed at Scotland Yard until Mr. Matthews was pitchforked from the law courts into the Home Office. Sir Edward Bradford's task is not an easy one, and it is made more difficult by the hostility of the most influential section of the Liberal press. While the friends of her Majesty's Government have received the appointment with coldness, the opponents of the Ministry choose to consider the late Secretary of the Political Department at the India Office as a most unsuitable man for the post. It is characteristic of the ignorance of the average member of the House of Commons that when Mr. Matthews announced that the Queen had approved of Sir E. Bradford becoming Mr. Monro's successor, there were many cries of "Who is he?" The Home Secretary was not as well posted as he ought to have been, for he informed the House that Sir Edwards was for some years "General Agent" in Rajpootana! The *Star* now invariably speaks of the Commissioner as "Sir Edward of Rajpootana," and loses no opportunity of reminding him that what might do for what Mr. T. P. O'Connor's print styles the "Rajpootanans" will not do for Londoners. The fact that Sir Edward Bradford is an Anglo-Indian is enough to condemn him in the eyes of many Members of Parliament and others who judge the entire race by the types they see before them in the House of Commons.

The *World* attributes the selection of Sir Edward Bradford to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. From information that comes to me from an influential quarter I should say that "Edmund" is not far wrong. At all events, I can confidently affirm that Sir Edward was no protegé of Mr. Matthews. Indeed, the two were unknown to each other by sight until the other day. It is no discredit to the new Commissioner if he was recommended by the Heir-Apparent, for nobody has had a better opportunity of becoming acquainted with Sir Edward Bradford's qualities. Still the *World* would have done the Commissioner a better service by concealing the fact, if it be a fact, that he owes his elevation to Court influence. It will only tend to increase the bitterness of his adversaries. Sir Edward has got into hot water for forbidding the men to hold meetings. Of all the absurd objections to Sir Edward Bradford the most absurd is that which is put forward by those who dislike the idea of a soldier being enthroned at "the Yard." Sir Edward Bradford is not a "soldier" in the sense in which the Cunningham Grahams use the word. If a military officer had been sent straight from the Horse Guards to Whitehall Palace, the head quarters of the Metropolitan force, there might have been some reason to complain. I happen to know that Sir Edward Bradford himself would be one of the first to object to our police being placed under the orders of a military officer, pure and simple.

Various conflicting accounts of the circumstances under which the Commissioner was deprived of his left arm have appeared in the papers here. As the facts may not be known to all your readers, I quote the following authentic description from a well-known book of sports, Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Cumming's "Wild Men and Wild Beasts:—"Early on the 1st of January, 1865," he writes, "I left my own camp, which was pitched at Budnawur, in the northern part of the Dhar territory, and riding into Rutlam I was met by Captain Bradford, the Political Officer in Western Malwa, with whom I spent the forenoon. Since our last meeting he had been nearly killed by a tiger, and had undergone amputation of an arm. While out shooting with a party from Goona, he was seated on a low stump when he was charged by a wounded tiger. He sprang down and made a rush backward, hoping to be able to throw himself into a pool of water close by. But he tripped and fell, and the tiger, seizing him by the arm, crushed the bones between his teeth. With wonderful presence of mind and fortitude Bradford lay still, and the tiger was driven off and shot by his companions. The nearest medical aid was at Auggur, sixty miles distant, and thither a horseman was at once despatched. Meanwhile, a litter having been made, the wounded man was borne in the same direction. Dr. Beaumont, the medical officer at Auggur, was fortunately a man of intelligence and decision. Taking his instruments with him, he mounted his horse and rode off to meet his friends, with whom he fell in twenty-five miles from the Cantonment. The heat at this time was intense, and observing symptoms of mortification setting in, Beaumont, there and then, took out the arm from the shoulder-joint and saved the life of his patient; who now shoots, rides, and plays cricket with as much energy as ever." I remember Sir Edward Bradford once telling me that the tiger was shot by a native, as mentioned in the particulars of his career published by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The reason why he was alone when the tiger charged him was because after the beast had been wounded, he sent his gunman and the beaters to a place of security. Nothing has been settled as to the vacancy at the India Office. Colonel Black is mentioned, and many persons think that Mr. Edmond Neel, the able Deputy Secretary, who had charge of the office during Sir Edward Bradford's visit to India with the young Prince, has strong claims. Mr. Neel suffers from the disadvantage of not having served in India, but in that respect he is no worse off than the late Mr. Moore, who was chosen by Lord Randolph Churchill to succeed Sir Owen Burne on his promotion to a seat in the Secretary of State's Council.

Members of the "Uncovenanted" Service in India will have been as surprised as their comrades in this country were at the sudden collapse of the opposition to the appointment of the Select Committee. From the first it was known that Dr. Tanner could be "squared" (I use the word in no invidious sense), but all hopes of inducing Mr. Arthur O'Connor to take a reasonable view of the situation had disappeared. An intimation that Mr. O'Connor had succumbed to the friendly pressure put upon him reached the officials of the Association two or three days beforehand, but, as I can personally testify, from conversation I had with him, the news was distrusted by Sir Roper Lethbridge, and Mr. King seemed half inclined to disbelieve it. One of these honourable gentlemen informed me half an hour before the motion came on, that he had just seen Sir John Gorst, and that the Under-Secretary was ignorant of what was going to happen. I do not quite understand this, as a somewhat prominent member of the Irish party who has greatly interested himself in the claims of the Uncovenanted Civil Service officials is said to have mentioned the matter to Sir John Gorst on hearing on Friday from Mr. O'Connor that he would allow the Committee to be created. When the motion was formally proposed about a quarter-past twelve, there was a fairly large attendance, especially on the Opposition benches. An obscure member below the gangway, whose face was unknown to me, raised a faint cry of objection, but he apparently did so out of pure "cussedness," and I thought he looked rather ashamed of himself when he saw the line his colleagues were taking. As the Speaker conveniently ignored the exclamation, "I object" nothing came of it, but the incident shows the difficulties that business brought on after midnight has to encounter. Dr. Tanner (who, I hear, solemnly declared to a former Bengal Private Secretary that he and Mr. O'Connor thought they were doing the Uncovenanted officials a service by opposing the appointment of the Select Committee) asked Sir John Gorst whether there was any hope of getting a report from the Select Committee this Session. Sir John Gorst said he was afraid that owing to the long delay that had taken place in appointing the Committee—a delay for which he might have explained the Government were partially responsible—it would hardly be possible for them to report during the present Session. Mr. Conybeare, speaking on the blandest of terms and in marked contrast to his angry little speech half an hour earlier on the Compensation Clauses, suggested to her Majesty's Ministers that they should ask for a Royal Commission instead of a Select Committee, on the ground that the former would be able to pursue its inquiries during the Recess. The Member for Camborne then went on to make a characteristic observation. "I should add," he said, "that I propose to put down an amendment to the Licensing Bill that the £350,000 which the Government propose to give for the extinction of licenses should be allocated so as to recoup these Indian Civil Servants for their losses, instead of being used for the compensation of publicans." Mr. Arthur O'Connor, who had in the meantime moved from the back row to a more conspicuous seat, then rose to say a few words. "I observe from the language of the motion," said the hon. gentleman, "that the Committee is to inquire into the alleged grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants of India. All I desire to add now is to express a hope that the inquiry will extend to the grievances of the Natives as well as the Europeans." The Speaker then put the motion, and it was agreed to *nem. con.* The following day the Parliamentary Committee of the Association met at 45, Pall Mall, under the presidency of its chairman, Mr. J. W. Chisholm, when, of course, there were mutual congratulations on the removal of the block. The Council of the Association attended and made a statement. After some discussion the following resolution was carried by acclamation:—"That this Committee, trusting implicitly in Mr. H. S. King's judgment, unanimously resolve to ask him to take the entire arrangement of the case of the Uncovenanted Civil Service before the Select Committee. The meeting further decided that the Uncovenanted Civil Service and the Civil Engineers' Association ought to act together in bringing their claims before the Committee, and recommended the holding of a conference between representatives of the two bodies.

The *Asiatic Quarterly Review* has passed into the hands of Dr. Leitner.

The disinterested Lancashire M. P.s, who are so deeply moved by the hardships under which Indian factory operatives labour, have been very quiet of late, but one of their number, Mr. Hoyle, the cotton spinner, has given notice of a question on the subject that he intends to ask Sir John Gorst on the 8th of July. Mr. Hoyle wishes to know if the Government of India accepts and will apply to the regulation and limitation of the hours of labour in mines and factories the principles to which her Majesty's Government assented at the Berlin Conference.

The chances of Viscount Cross's Councils Bill becoming law this Session are now considered extremely slight. At the beginning of the week the second reading was put down for next Monday, but last night Mr. W. H. Smith stated that the measure would not be taken on that evening. Sir John Gorst, I understand, told a member interested in the Bill that it will not come on for six weeks, and to-day it is rumoured that the Under Secretary's doctor has ordered him to Royat for the cure, which I believe lasts about that period.

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA *VS.* THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

OWING to the heavy rain that fell on Saturday morning this match did not begin till two o'clock. The Y. M. C. A. team had the first turn of batting and sent in F. J. Clarke and Hale. Both wickets fell to Steel, without adding much to the score, George and Forde were the next two in, and made a very good stand, knocking up 20 and 25 respectively. George skied a ball of Steel's, which was held by Anderson, and he was succeeded by H. E. Harrington, who contributed 21 to the score in fine style. None of the others, with the exception of Winckler, made much of a stand, and the tenth wicket fell with the score at 102. As usual Steel came off very well with the ball, taking seven wickets at an expense of fifty-three runs. The Gymkhana fielding, on the whole, was not as it should have been, though two or three men were brilliant exceptions to the general rule of loose fielding. Very little need be said of the performance of the Gymkhana. They went in and came out, after making a total of 19 runs. They were sent in again, and when time was called, had scored 61 at a loss of 7 wickets. The following is the full score:—

Y. M. C. A.

F. J. Clark b Steel	6
E. J. Hale b Steel	0
W. George c Anderson b Steel	20
H. Forde b Anderson	25
H. S. Harrington st Gould b Steel	21
H. J. Clark c Anderson b Steel	0
H. J. Harrington c Prevost b Anderson	4
H. Winckler b Pogson	16
R. W. Boileau, b Steel	5
A. R. Sharp not out	0
L. Crowder c Anderson b Steel	0
Extras	5
Total	102

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
E. E. Steel	94	53	1	7
Pogson	40	15	1	1
Macbeth	15	9	0	0
Anderson	35*	20	0	2

*Bowled one wide.

GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
A. P. Gould b Hale	1	c and b Hale	13
J. H. Twiss b F. Clark	0	b Hale	0
C. Beatty b F. Clark	0	b Boileau	0
F. Prevost b Hale	4	b Boileau	16
E. E. Steel run out	0	not out	8
H. Pogson c Winckler b F. Clark	1	did not bat.	
H. R. Hume b F. Clark	1	did not bat.	
J. Macbeth b Hale	2	did not bat.	
G. H. Brooks b F. Clark	1	c Harrington b Hale	3
H. Anderson not out	6	b Boileau	19
J. R. Carter b Hale	0	c Sharp b Hale.	1
Extras	3	Extras	1
Total	19	Total	61

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
F. J. Clark	40	7	2	5
Hale	40*	8	3	4

2nd Innings.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
H. J. Clark	10	18	0	0
H. J. Harrington	15	5	1	0
E. J. Hale	56	8	6	4
F. J. Clark	10	6	0	0
Boileau	60	23	3	3

*Hale bowled one wide.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN TOD, 3rd Dragoon Guards, exchanges with Captain Walter, West India Regiment.

LIEUTENANTS GWYN, 5th Lancers, and Carwithen, Scottish Borderers, remain with the depot of their corps.

LIEUTENANTS MARYON-WILSON, 17th Lancers, and Greene, East Kent Regiment, remain in England on extended leave until the 9th October and 9th December next respectively.

MAJOR B. L. P. REILLY, Chief Commissariat Officer, Nerbudda District, Jubbulpore, has proceeded to Europe on leave and been relieved by Captain G. R. C. Westropp, Assistant Commissary-General.

COLONEL LUXMOORE, Pay Examiner, Bombay, has proceeded on three months' accumulated privilege leave to the Nilgherries. Major Ramsden officiates as Pay Examiner, and Captian Prior as Ordnance and Clothing Examiner.

LIEUTENANTS MARTIN, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and Daly, West Yorkshire Regiment, remain with the 1st, and Macpherson, East Kent Regiment, with the 2nd battalions of their regiment, until next trooping season.

AN officer of the Indian Medical Service is not disqualified for promotion to the administrative grade on account of age only, unless he is within six months of completing the limit of age at which he must retire under the Warrant which may be applicable to him.

THE following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalion: Captain Hamilton, Scottish Borderers. To 2nd Battalion: Lieutenants Travers, Devonshire Regiment; Pike, Royal Irish Fusiliers; Maclure, Manchester Regiment; and Moriarty, Royal Irish Regiment.

IT has been decided that officers who attend the course of equitation with British cavalry regiments, laid down in clause 171, India Army Circulars, 1888, are entitled to draw their staff pay for the whole period of their absence from their regiments, instead of for three months only, provided no extra expense is caused to the State.

A RIFLE match between teams representing the four Schools of Musketry in India was fired off last month. The conditions were the same as those for the inter-regimental match at the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association meeting last year, viz., five shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards. The strength of each team was eight. The Pachmarhi School won with the high score of 734, or an average per man 91·75. The other scores were:—The Changla Gully School, 700; Secunderabad 670; Deolali, 582. The score of the Pachmarhi team was made up as follows:—Major M. T. P. Evans (Chief Instructor), 87; Captain Sir R. Colleton (D. A. A. G. M.), 92; Lieutenant E. H. F. Finch (East Lancashire Regiment), 95; Sergt-Lieutenant N. G. Woodyatt (3rd Gurkhas), 92; Sergt-Major H. Foster (Musketry Staff), 96; Color-Sergeant W. W. Jones (R. W. Fusiliers), 89; Color-Sergeant J. T. Potter (Suffolk Regiment), 93; Sergeant T. Rice (4th K. R. Rifles), 90; total, 734.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 27TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Commander E. Stewart, with the English mails of the 27th June, arrived in harbour at 4 o'clock on Saturday evening. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr W N James	Mr H R Andrews
Mr J R and Miss Duxbury	Rev W Macdonald
Major and Mrs Blake	Mr J C Perkins
Capt Lushington	Surj C S Cronin
Dr Parakh	Mr J Baker
Mrs Lancaster	Miss Willis
Capt Cook	Mr Wilson
Mr J E Hartley	Mr. King
Miss Gordon and sister	Mr Yorickes
Mr and Mrs Fraser	Mr W Gilbert
Mr W Farewell	Mr E Boley
Mr A S Balfour	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs H Wright	Mr A S Misra
Sir H Prendergast	Mr R Branson
Lieut D Hay	Rev W Burdett
Mr Martindale	Mr Ommaney
Mr Boutflower	Mr F R Tebbs
Col A R McRae	Maj E W Chalmers
Mr J Duffus	Mr J Patch
Mr E M J White	Mr N J Dady
Mr and Mrs Hartwell	Mr J McDonell
Col W S Cumming	Mr Ritchie
Miss Shields	Mr Cahill
Mr A C Cock	Mr J Long
Mr J B Clark	Mr D Easton
Mr A Andrews	Mr F S Hamilton
Justice Handley	Mr J A Hannay
Mr H W Foster	Rev A C Taylor
Mr Millar	Lt-Col W Cooke
Mr J Luke	Mr and Mrs Farrington

FROM PORT SAID.—Mrs David.
FROM ADEN.—Mr G Bennett.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

THE COURT.

THE Queen left Balmoral on Friday last for Windsor Castle, where her Majesty arrived the following morning.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Windsor Castle on Sunday from Canada.

The Prince and Princess of Wales on Tuesday visited the Albert Docks and formally opened a branch of the Greenwich Seamen's Hospital. Their Royal Highnesses subsequently were present at Lord Wolseley's garden party at Blackheath.

The Duke of Clarence and Avondale has been appointed Honorary Colonel of the 4th Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

A State concert was given by the Queen's command on Wednesday at Buckingham Palace.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale took his seat as a peer. On Tuesday, in reply to a question, Lord Salisbury said the protectorate designed over the Sultanate of Zanzibar included the islands and a considerable portion of the mainland. Last night Lord Jersey said the Government did not intend to impose quarantine on vessels arriving from Spanish ports, but the Local Government board would adopt precautionary measures.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. W. H. Smith said the Government proposed to abandon the clause of the Local Taxation Bill empowering county councils to buy up licences, and to allow the funds allocated for that purpose to accumulate until Parliament shall decide on their application. On Tuesday the Speaker, being appealed to express a doubt whether, the funds for purchasing licences having been appropriated by the Budget Act, it would be competent to accumulate the funds as the Government contemplated. Mr. W. H. Smith then said the Local Taxation Bill would be postponed. A Bill for consolidating the laws relating to the Housing of the Working Classes was read a second time. On Wednesday the Directors Liability Bill was considered on amendments. Last night Mr. W. H. Smith said that, in view of the Speaker's opinion the licensing clauses of the Local Taxation Bill would be withdrawn, and the funds intended for allocation to that purpose would be dealt with later on. The Allotments Bill was read a third time, after which the Barracks Bill was considered in Committee and the clauses were agreed to.

Cabinet Councils were held on Saturday and on Wednesday.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Caine, M.P., has resigned his seat for Barrow-in-Furness and presented himself for re-election in order to test the views of his constituents on the licensing question.

GENERAL.

Lieutenant-General Sir E. Bradford on Saturday assumed the duties of Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police on Mr. Monro's resignation. The agitation among the Metropolitan Police has not abated, and private meetings of the men are held nightly.

The Bank rate of discount was yesterday raised to 4 per cent.

Mr. H. M. Stanley arrived in Manchester on Friday and was welcomed by large crowds of people assembled in the streets of the city. In the evening he delivered an address on his travels in Africa, and on Saturday he was presented with the freedom of the city. At Oxford University on Wednesday the honorary Doctor's degree was conferred on Mr. Stanley and other gentlemen.

In St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday four new Bishops were consecrated—the Rev. D. L. Lloyd as Bishop of Bangor; the Rev. J. W. Festing, Bishop of St. Albans; the Rev. W. S. Smith, Bishop of Sydney, New South Wales; and the Rev. J. Lloyd, Bishop Suffragan of Swansea.

Major-General C. B. Brackenbury, Director of Military Studies at Woolwich, was found dead in a railway carriage on Friday while travelling from Dartford to London.

The Rev. Harry Grey Earl, of Stamford, died recently at Wynberg, Cape Colony, where he had resided for many years.

The Earl of Carnarvon is seriously ill.

A fierce gale raged on the Cumberland coast on Wednesday, causing great damage to the fishing fleet and the loss of several lives. Similar disasters occurred off the Orkney Islands.

IRELAND.

Mr. T. R. Maguire, Nationalist, was elected unopposed on Wednesday as M. P. for North Donegal, in place of Mr. O'Doherty, resigned.

Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, has addressed a letter to the *Freeman's Journal* strongly reprobating the remissness of those Irish members whose absence from the House of Commons on Thursday week saved the Government from defeat on the Local Taxation Bill.

COLONIAL.

The Canadian Government will recommend the conditional grant of a subsidy in aid of the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway.

The fisheries dispute in Newfoundland continues as bitter as ever, and a fierce conflict is reported between Newfoundlanders and French at one place on the right to take bait.

The Session of the Queensland Parliament was opened at Brisbane on Tuesday by the Governor, Sir H. Norman, who congratulated the Assembly on the flourishing state of the colony, notwithstanding the losses caused by heavy floods following on severe droughts.

FOREIGN.

The German Reichstag on Tuesday passed the Supplementary East Africa Estimates, abstaining from all discussion in deference to the request of the Foreign Secretary, who said that an opportunity for full debate would come later.

Prince Bismarck, replying on Monday to an address from citizens of Berlin, said that his retirement from office was caused by conflicting views held by his colleagues, and that, although now out of office, he did not feel disposed to withdraw from all interest in public affairs.

The subject of the proposed British Protectorate over Zanzibar was again mooted in the French Chamber on Tuesday, but M. Ribot obtained a postponement of the discussion.

It is known that the Zanzibar question has been discussed both in London and Paris by the respective Ministers and Ambassadors, and it is believed that an amicable understanding has been arrived at.

The French Government decidedly refuses to discuss the appropriation of the saving effected by the conversion of the Egyptian debt until the question of evacuation is settled. The collection of the tax in place of forced labour must therefore proceed.

The French authorities have adopted rigorous measures at the Spanish frontier, and all persons arriving there from Spain are medically examined.

The Anti-Slavery Conference at Brussels has completed its labours, but the signature of the final Act is prevented by the refusal of Holland to assent to empowering the Congo State to impose moderate import duties.

A new Constitution has been proclaimed in Brazil. The president is to be solely responsible to the nation. The Ministers as to be Secretaries of State responsible to the president.

The silver controversy in the United States Legislature has advanced another stage. The House Bill, as amended by the Senate, has been returned and considered. The amendments will probably be rejected, and the Bill submitted to a joint Conference.

OBITUARY.—Maj. A. Phillips, Bo Ret.; Earl of Stamford; Maj.-Genl. C. B. Brackenbury; Capt. G. D. Amiel; Admiral J. R. Ward; Sir J. Gowans; Hon. A. W. M'Lelan; Mr. R. H. S. Smith; Mr. C. Crompton, Q. C.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT IN ENGLAND.

The Allan Royal Mail steamship Sardinian, having on board the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, arrived in the Mersey at midnight on Saturday, June 20. Their Royal Highnesses did not leave the vessel until next morning, when they started by the London and North-Western Railway for Windsor. The Mayor of Liverpool was not present at the departure, but sent his carriage to convey the Royal party from the steamer to the station. There were few people about; but the police lined the road from the dock gates to the station, while two of them acted as a mounted escort. At the station the party were received by the Mayor and Town Clerk of Bootle. Many of the Sardinian's London passengers were permitted, at the Duke of Connaught's request, to travel by the special train provided for their Royal Highnesses by the directors of the North-Western Railway. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) joined the Duke and Duchess at Kensington, which was reached about 1 o'clock, the journey being continued aftewards over the South-Western line to Windsor, which was made about a quarter to 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A guard of honour of the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, under Captain H. Stopford and Lieutenants Viscount Drumlanrig and Pereira, with the colours and drums and fifes, was mounted in the Datchet-road, opposite the grounds of the private station, in the vicinity of which many of the residents had assembled to witness the Royal arrival. Mr. J. L. Hollis, the Mayor, who wore his official gold chain and badge, and Alderman Lundy represented the Windsor Corporation.

The Queen, who was accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg and the children of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and attended by Colonel the Hon. W. Carrington, Lady Southampton, and the Hon. Miss Paget, left the Castle a few minutes before the time arranged for the arrival of the Duke and Duchess, and drove in an open landau, drawn by four grayhorses and preceded by a couple of outriders in scarlet and gold liveries, down the Castle slopes to the terminus. The Queen was received in the handsome suite of apartments by the Prince of Wales, who wore the blue uniform in which he had attended the church parade; and among those who had also assembled for the purpose of welcoming home the Royal travellers were the Princess of Wales, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales, and the Duke of Cambridge, Colonel the Hon. Oliver Montague and Colonel Stanley Clarke being likewise present. The Queen, directly the approach of the train had been signalled, walked out upon the carpeted platform and awaited the coming of the Duke and Duchess, whose saloon paused a few minutes later opposite the waiting-room. Advancing towards the Duke and Duchess immediately after they had alighted, the Queen kissed them. The same affectionate welcome was accorded by the other members of the Royal Family, while the children, from whom the Duke and Duchess have been separated for a short time, displayed a very natural eagerness to receive the caresses of their parents.

The Duke of Connaught looked bronzed, but otherwise unchanged in appearance; and the Duchess, who wore a gray felt hat, brown gray jacket, and light gray costume, had apparently benefited by the change of scene and climate which she has experienced during her absence from England. The Queen entered her carriage with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their children, and drove through the Datchet-road and up Thames-street to the Castle, the spectators along the route loyally saluting the Royal party as they passed. Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Louise followed to the Castle. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught lunched with the Queen, and are expected to remain with her Majesty for the present. The Prince and Princess of Wales drove to the Cavalry Barracks and took luncheon with Colonel the Hon. Oliver Montagu, of the Royal Horse Guards. Upon quitting the barracks, they drove to Windsor Castle before returning to Sunningdale.

Lord and Lady Reay were included in the Queen's dinner party on Monday, 2nd ult. On Tuesday, 23rd, the Queen drove to Frogmore with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Beatrice.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with their four children, the Duke of Cambridge, the Princess Mary Adelaide, and Princess Victoria of Teck, visited the Royal Military Tournament at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Wednesday afternoon, 24th ult.

Colonel Cavaye (who was Military Secretary to the Duke of Connaught in India) and Mrs. Cavaye arrived at Windsor Castle shortly after seven o'clock on the 26th ult.) on a visit to the Queen, and were included in the Royal dinner-party. Major-General Sir John McNeill has also arrived at the Palace.

THE BURMA DINNER.

The thirteenth annual dinner took place on Wednesday, June 18, at the Marlborough Rooms. There was a larger gathering than at any previous dinner, 102 being present as against 88 last year. Sir Rivers Thompson, K. C. S. I., late Chief Commissioner, Burma, presided, Mr. Robert Stewart, occupying the vice chair. Amongst the company may be mentioned Sir Chas. U. Aitcheson, K. C. S. I., Sir Chas. E. Bernard, K. C. S. I., Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, C. S. I., all in their turn Chief Commissioners of Burma; also several other members of the Commission were present, amongst them Col. E. Evanson, Col Monro, Col. Furlong, Major Raikes, C. I. E., Mr. Carter, Mr. Stevenson, &c.; of past and present Chief Engineers in Burma Gen. Oliphant, Gen. Trevor, V. C. Col. Twynam, Col. Cumming, Mr. H. M. Matthews, &c.; as representing commerce, Mr. Strang Steel, the Messrs. John and Jas. Halliday, Mewburn Gwyther, Laird, Buchholtz, &c.; the Bar by Justices Jardine, H. S. Cunningham, Egerton Allen, Pitt Kennedy, &c.; the Church, Rev. H. W. Crofton, Rev. Prebendary Tucker, Rev. Francis Stewart and Rev. Dr. Marks, the latter bringing with him two young Burmese gentlemen, Messrs. Moung Pho Jhan and Moung Pho Dan, both of whom attracted much notice by their speaking excellent English—indeed, it may be mentioned that they have passed the highest standards of educational examinations for natives of India and Burma; they looked very well, wearing the handsome costume of their country.

There were also to be seen the well-known faces of Generals Blake, McMahon; Surgs.-Gen. Kean, Kelly, and Watts; Messrs. Hugh Leonard, Evans Gordon, Kirkman, Finlay, Deacon, Clark, Caleb Lewis, two Messrs. Koop, Brooke, Stange, Milner Brown, Mr. F. J. Wade (of the India Office), Colonels Plowden, Woodward, Stokes-Cresswell, Aubrey Saunders, Major Holdiche, &c.

After the usual loyal toasts the chairman gave the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to Burma," and in the course of remarks he admirably described the extent, the resources, the mineral wealth, precious mines, forests, rivers, the as yet almost hidden and undeveloped treasures of this rich country, its history in the past, its prospects in the future, the character of the Burmese as so superior to that of the ordinary native of India in education, self-reliance, independence, and physique, the handsomeness and the pleasing superiority of its women, and how that crime and dacoity were so much less, how peaceable the prospect, how contented the people. He eulogised and acknowledged the excellent service of the officers of the Civil Commission, and the pluck and courage of the troops employed in recent operations. The toast was ably acknowleged by Mr. John Halliday. Mr. McDonnell followed with "The Army and Navy," of whose endurance and doings, especially the former arm, he had recently had many opportunities of knowing, notably in the Chin Expedition. The toast was responded to by Captain Thimm, R.N.R for the Navy, and by General Blake for the Army, he referring particularly to the good work of his own pioneer battalion, raised from Burmans; and by Sir Harry Prendergast who, speaking more especially for the Navy, recognized their valuable services on the Burma rivers, when he led the last expedition to Mandalay. Mr. Robert Stewart proposed "The Health of the President of the Evening," dwelling eloquently on the excellent services the Government of Sir R. Thompson. He referred feelingly also to the late Sir Arthur Phayre, Sir Ashley Eden, and former presidents, as well as to the memory of Sir Edward Sladen. In replying for himself, Sir R. Thompson referred not only to the loss of that officer, but also the late Colonel Street, both of whom had served under him. He sat down amid prolonged applause. The next toast, proposed in handsome terms by Sir Chas. Bernard, was "The Health of the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Robert Stewart," on whose services to the prosperity of the commerce, especially in his long connection (perhaps the longest in all London) with that of Burma, Sir Charles dwelt amid much applause, Mr. Stewart briefly acknowledged the compliments paid him. The Rev. H. W. Crofton then at some length, and with some humour, gave "The Bench and Bar," eloquently replied to by Mr. Justice Jardine and, with some witty remarks, by Mr. Egerton Allen. The last toast was that of "The Guests," given by Colonel Twynam, and acknowledged in his usual happy and bright manner by Sir H. L. Cunninghame. This closed a very successful evening, which, with the excellent dinner and good music—the latter given by a friend—was highly enjoyed by all present. The success of the dinner was due in a great measure to the exertions of Gen. Barnett Ford, the honorary secretary.

The Duchess of Fife has now almost recovered; she improves daily in strength.

INDIAN CASES IN ENGLAND.

BEFORE THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Present: Lord Watson, Sir Barnes Peacock, and Sir Richard Couch. The following appeals were heard:—Lord Watson, in delivering their lordships' judgment in the appeal case of Madho Parshad *vs* Mehrban Singh—which was an appeal from a decision of the Judicial Commissioner of Oude of Jan. 26, 1888, affirming a decree of the District Judge of Lucknow, in which Mr. J. D. Meyne appeared for the appellant —said the respondent and his paternal uncle, Zalim Singh, were the members of a undivided Hindoo family, and as such were co-sharers of land in three villages at Unao, in Oude. Zalim died childless in 1885; and seven days before his death he and his wife executed three deeds of sale to the appellant of his undivided share and interest in the villages for Rs. 10,000, which sum the appellant duly paid. The sales were made by the deceased for his own personal benefit without the respondent's consent, and without legal necessity. The suit was brought by the respondent for cancellation of the deeds of sale. The subordinate Judge at Unao dismissed the suit, but on appeal the District Judge reversed that decision, and decreed cancellation of the deeds, holding that the alienation by Zalim was void according to the law of the Mitakshara. That decree was affirmed by the Judicial Commissioner. The appellant conceded that the sales by Zalim, being without the consent of his co-parcener and not justified by legal necessity were according to the Mitakshara law invalid, but he maintained that the transaction being real, and the prices actually paid the respondent could only recover the shares sold, subject to an equitable charge in his favour for the Rs. 10,000 which were received by Zalim. Any one of several members of a joint family was entitled to require partition of ancestral property, and his demand to that effect, if it be not complied with, could be enforced by legal process. So long as his interest was indefinite he was not in a position to dispose of it at his own instance and for his own purposes, but, as soon as partition was made he became the sole owner of his share, and had the same powers of disposal as if it had been his acquired property. Actual partition was not in all cases essential. An agreement by the members of an undivided family to hold the joint property individually in definite shares, or the attachment of a member's undivided share at the instance of his creditor in execution of a decree, would be regarded as sufficient to support the alienation of a member's interest in the estate, or a sale under the execution. The appellant had not taken, and could not now take, any proceedings against Zalim, whose undivided interest passed on his death to the respondent, free from any claim at the instance of personal creditors of Zalim. It was unnecessary to decide whether, if Zalim had been still alive, and so entitled to resume his undivided share on cancellation of the deeds of sale, it would have been possible to order partition and to charge Zalim's divided share with the Rs. 10,000 paid to him by the appellant. That course was rendered impossible by his death. It might have been quite consistent with equitable principles to refuse to Zalim restitution of the interest which he sold, except on condition of its being made at once available for repayment of the price which he received. But the respondent was not affected by any equity of that kind. He took in his own right by survivorship, and was not liable for the personal debts and obligations of his uncle Zalim, and it appeared to their lordships that an equity which might have been in force against Zalim's interest, while it existed, could not be made to affect that interest when it had passed to a surviving co-parcener except by repealing the rule of the Mitakshara law. Their lordships would, therefore, humbly advise her Majesty that the appeal ought to be dismissed.

THE MAHARAJAH DULEEP SINGH'S SON—EX-PARTE CROSS.

In the Court of Appeal on June 20, before the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lindley, and Lord Justice Lopes, an appeal was heard from an order by Mr. Registrar Linklater dismissing a bankruptcy petition presented by a judgment creditor for £246 against the son of the Maharajah Duleep Singh. The Registrar refused to make a receiving order, on the ground that the debtor was not domiciled in England, nor had he, within a year before the presentation of the petition, ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house in England within section 6 of the Bankrupty Act, 1883. The Maharajah Duleep Singh, who was born in September, 1838, entered into a treaty with the East India Company, called the Treaty of Lahore, by which he renounced his sovereignty of the Sikhs, and the East India Company agreed to allow him a pension upon condition that he complied with the terms as his place of residence imposed upon him by the Governor-General of India. The only condition imposed was that the Maharajah should not reside in India. The Maharajah thereupon came to England and resided here as an English country gentleman until 1886, and in 1882 he was made a Justice of the Peace for the county of Suffolk. On February 19, 1857, all restrictions as to his place of residence were withdrawn by the East India Company, in a letter written to him by the Company. In 1864 the Maharajah married a German lady at Alexandria, and on July 12, 1866, his son, the debtor, was born in England. By a private Act in 1882, called the Maharajah's Duleep Singh's Estate Act, 1882, the Maharajah's estates were settled in a manner similar to that adopted in an ordinary English settlement. In 1886 the Maharajah left England with his wife and son for Madras, and on his way issued a proclamation to the Sikhs claiming to be the Sovereign of the Punjab. He was accordingly arrested at Aden, and prevented from going on to India, and since that time he has resided in France and Russia. His wife and son returned to England with his consent, and the debtor continued to reside here until he entered the British Army in February, 1888. On July 10, 1887, the debtor came of age. When the debtor entered the Army he went with his regiment to Canada. The Registrar having refused to make a receiving order against the debtor, and having dismissed the petition upon the grounds stated above, the petitioning creditor appealed —Mr. Dicey, Q.C. (Mr. F. C. Willis with him), for the appellant, contended that the debtor had his domicile in England. When the Maharajah came to reside in England in 1849 the facts showed that he chose his domicile in England. By the Treaty of Lahore he ceased to be a Soveeeign, and became a subject of the Queen. In 1866, when the debtor was born, the Maharajah had acquired a domicile in England, and therefore the debtor had his domicile of origin in England. The debtor, during his minority, followed the domicile of his father, and no doubt in 1866, when his father left England and issued the proclamation, he abandoned his domicile in England and resumed his domicile in the Punjab. The debtor also took the domicile of the father, as long as he was an infant, but when he came of age in July, 1887, being then resident in England, and continuing to reside here, the debtor resumed his domicile of origin in England. All the facts showed that the debtor intended to resume his domicile of origin, and very slight evidence is necessary to show such an intention. He referred to "King *vs.* Foxwell" (3 Ch.D., 518 and "Mdny *vs.* Mdny" (L. R., 1, H. L., Sc. 441).—Mr. Lumley Smith, Q. C., and Mr. H. Reed, for the debtor were not called upon.

The Master of the Rolls said that the Treaty of Lahore was made for the Maharajah Duleep Singh in 1849, when he was about ten years old, and he was then brought to England to reside here. He had no will about the matter then. He was to retain his title of Highness and receive an allowance, but the allowance depended upon his residing where he was told. That restriction as to residence was in terms withdrawn in 1857, but he (the Master of the Rolls) did not for one moment believe that it was withdrawn with the intention of allowing him to go back to the Punjab. Therefore, all the time he was subject to rules and orders. What was the true inference of fact? Did the Maharajah choose a domicile in England? Did he ever give up his domicile in the Punjab and intend not to return there? Looking at all the facts, there could be no doubt that the true inference was that the Maharajah, as soon as he had a will of his own, always intended to return to the Punjab whenever he could do so. In his opinion, therefore, the Maharajah never acquired a domicile in England, but retained his domicile in the Punjab. The son, therefore, also took the domicile in the Punjab as long as he was under age. But even assuming that the Maharajah abandoned his domicile in the Punjab and chose an English one, still the Maharajah before his son came of age abandoned his English domicile and reverted back to his domicile of origin in the Punjab, and his son being under age, took the domicile of the father. In either case, at the moment before the son came of age he had not a domicile in England. The petitioning creditor must show the abandonment by the son when he came of age of the domicile which he had the moment before he came of age, and the election of an English domicile. The burden of proving an English domicile lay upon the petitioning creditor. The son's living in England for a few months with his mother after he came of age was no evidence of a choice of domicile in England; nor did the fact of his entering the army, though it might be some evidence, help the case much. In his opinion the Registrar was right in coming to the conclusion that the evidence was wholly insufficient to satisfy him that the debtor chose to abandon his father's domicile and to take an English one. The appeal must, therefore, be be dismissed. The Lords Justices concurred.

THE POLICE AGITATION IN LONDON.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER.

Concerning Sir Edward Ridley Colbourne Bradford, K.C.S.I., Sir Richard Temple has made the following statement to the representative of a news agency:—"While in Rajpootana Sir Edward's career was marked throughout with great discretion, tact, suavity, and resolution. His attitude towards his subordinates gained for him friends in all branches of the service, and I should think he is certain to gain the confidence of the police force. When I first knew him he had the reputation of an excellent sportsman, being full of coolness and nerve under trying circumstances. It was during one of his hunting expeditions that he lost his arm. I think a tigress bit it off. He is a good rider, and if the emergency should arise would, I feel convinced, have a good head in row with a London mob. If any trouble should arise in the metropolis he is exactly the man to cope with it. The appointment appears to me to be an excellent one."

MR. MONRO'S FAREWELL.

Mr. Mouro, the late Commissioner, finally relinquished his post on June 21, and at midday Sir Edward Bradford assumed the command, Mr Monro introducing his successor to the chief officers of the force at Scotland Yard. Earlier in the morning Mr. Monro received the whole of the superintendents and many of the chief officers of the force at his private residence. It was, he remarked, nearly six years since he first took charge. He had always held the principle that the first point any commanding officer ought to look to was to trust his subordinates, and that feeling he had, in his dealings with the police, consistently acted upon. He had reaped the reward most fully. It was not his intention to say anything about the circumstances under which he was going to leave them. They were well known to them. It was with the deepest regret and greatest sorrow that he left them.

Chief Superintendent Fisher, on behalf of the force, expressed the regret the men felt in losing Mr Monro.

The superintendent subsequently had an interview at Scotland Yard with Sir Edward Bradford, who in a few words thanked them for their good wishes, and expressed a hope that he should receive from them the loyal support which had been given to his old friend, Mr. Mouro.

A move ment which the men spontaneously started for expressing their gratitude to the late Commissioner, Mr. Monro, took active shape on June 25. Throughout the whole service the men, at the request of Superintendent Fisher, contributed to a fund for a testimonial to their late chief, the average contribution being about 6*d.* per man.

A MEETING AT BOW STREET PROHIBITED.

Contingents of the various divisions of the Metropolitan Police, numbering, it is said, over 500 men, arrived outside Bow Street Police-station on June 23, with the intention of taking part in a meeting to protest against Police Superannuation Bill, and generally to discuss the grievances of the force. It was apparently with great surprise that the men received an intimation that no such meeting could be allowed, and for over an hour they continued about Bow Street in groups of twenty and thirty angrily discussing their rate of pay and general grievances, and declaiming against the decree which had forbidden what they considered would have been a reasonable discussion in the police-station itself. The unusual crowd attracted a large number of sightseers. It was not until over an hour had elapsed that Bow Street renewed its normal aspect. The men who came to attend the meeting were in plain clothes. On leaving Bow Street most of the constables proceeded to Adelphi Terrace, where the Police Institute is situated. It having been pointed out that an open-air meeting would be undignified, those who were not actually delegates were asked to leave, and the delegates, to the number of some hundred, availed themselves of the somewhat limited accommodation afforded by a room in the basement of the institute. Here, after a long discussion, a resolution was drawn up and signed by all the delegates, in which they stated that three days' notice of their intended meeting had been given, and that they had received no reply. They asked also to be allowed to meet at Bow Street at 4 P.M. on the 30th inst., to consider the question respecting their present pay and pensions, so that they might submit to the Home Secretary their unanimous opinion on the subject. At this meeting also it was decided, although no formal resolution was passed, that if steps were taken to punish any of the men in connection with that meeting, or that on June 20, all the members of the force should at once be called upon to tender their resignations.

ALLEGED MUTINOUS CONDUCT.

A news agency says:—Immediately after assuming the reins of office Sir Edward Bradford issued a private order to the superintendents to restrict the men in their agitation, as far as meetings and discussions were concerned. The order was issued on June 21, and immediately a movement was set on foot as several of the divisional stations with a view to petitioning the Commissioner to revoke his edict and allow the meetings to continue. At the Stone's End Police-station, Blackman Street, Borough, the men of the M Division, who were on night duty, assembled at half-past nine on the night of the 21st, preparatory to taking up their duties at ten o'clock, and among themselves discussed the Pension Bill and their grievances. Acting under the instructions of the superintendent, it is stated, the chief inspector ordered the men to desist. The men declined to discontinue their conversation, whereupon a sergeant and constable were suspended from further duty. When the men were paraded at a quarter to ten, they refused to go out on duty unless the constable and sergeant were reinstated unconditionally. The time was not sufficient to allow of substitutes being found to perform the duties of the malcontents, and the two officers were reinstated. The men again paraded and assumed their duties in their respective quarters, but not until some time after the usual time for sending out reliefs.

There was a secret meeting of the police delegates on June 24, in order to discuss what is felt throughout the force to be a serious grievance, the objection to their holding divisional meetings in order to arrive at some common basis of agreement with regard to the Police Bill now before the House of Commons. The delegates are holding meetings every night in secret, but arrangements are being made for open meetings to be held at such hours as will suit the convenience of both day and night men.

The following was contained in the Police Regulations issued on June 25 by the new Commissioner, Sir Edward Bradford.—"Police Superannuation: The Commissioner has received several petitions asking him to allow a meeting to be held at Bow Street, on Saturday next, to consider the question of the pay and pensions of members of the Police Force. The Commissioner feels that to consent to such a request would be contrary to the best interests of the men and to the efficiency of the force, and he is consequently unable to accede to the petitions. The Commissioner, however, in most desirous that it should be known and thoroughly understood that he is prepared to receive any representations the members of the force may wish to make through the authorised channels, and any such representations submitted through the superintendents will be by them forwarded at once to the Commissioner, who will give them his best attention."

Notwithstanding the Commissioner's order, a petition to the Home Secretary signed by constables praying to be allowed to meet at Bow Street on July 1, will be sent in as soon as it is completed. The originators of this petition declare that if they are prohibited again from holding their meeting at Bow Street, it has been arranged that they shall march in a body from the Thames Embankment to Hyde Park led by the divisional bands. This they consider would be quite constitutional.

The new constitution of the Brazilian Republic has been promulgated by ministerial decree. The instrument, which is dated the 22nd ult., recognises the federal system, and is based mainly on the lines of the United States Constitution. The president of the Federation is declared alone responsible to the nation, and the Ministers are replaced by Secretaries of State answerable to the President alone. Parliament will, as heretofore, consist of two houses, a Senate and a House of Representatives, but the power will be purely legislative and moderating, so that an adverse vote in either chamber will not necessarily entail a change of ministry. The Chamber of Deputies is to be elected triennially, and the Senate every nine years. The President's term of office is fixed at six years, and the first President's election by congress will take place during November.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per bottle, Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE CHARGE AGAINST LIEUT. DE PONTHIEU.

At the Westminster Police-court, before Mr. D'Eyncourt, on the 27th ult., the hearing was resumed of the charges against Albert Laermann, a Belgian, who practised as a doctor, and Lieutenant Raoul de Vismes de Ponthieu, of the Bombay Staff Corps, in connection with the death of Mrs. Edward Marshall Hall, aged 29, wife of a barrister, through alleged improper operations for a felonious purpose.—Mr. C. Mathews prosecuted for the Treasury; Mr. Geo. Lewis defended Mr. de Ponthieu, who surrendered to his trial, and Mr. Bernard Abrahams appeared for Laermann, who seemed more dejected and anxious than at the previous hearings, an intimation having been made to him that the coroner's jury who investigated the death of Mrs. Hall returned a verdict of wilful murder against him. The court was very crowded, and a number of gentlemen occupied seats on the bench.—Mr. Lewis asked the counsel for the prosecution whether he required Lieut. de Ponthieu to stand in the dock as before. Mr. Mathews desired that the regular course should be followed.—Mr. Lewis then applied to the magistrate, stating that it would be a convenience to him to have Mr. de Ponthieu by his side at the solicitors' table.—Mr. D'Eyncourt assented to the application, Laermann was allowed to be seated in the dock.

Georgina Knight deposed that she was employed by a Dr. Jack as housekeeper, at a practice at Chelsea; formerly she was housekeeper at 116, Pimlico-road, when Dr. Jack had the White Lion Dispensary. In October last Laermann came there as Dr. Jack's assistant. Laermann's private apartments there were on the first floor, the front being the sitting room, and the back the bedroom. In the consulting room downstairs Laermann kept the books of the business, and from time to time she saw instruments there.

There was a piano, sofa, and cheffoniere in the front room first-floor. One night early in May she recollected Laermann coming home about midnight, and getting three bottles of champagne from the cellar. He said he had brought a friend home with him (Mrs. Grandt). Some days afterwards a telegram came for Laermann, and later the same day—about five o'clock in the afternoon—two ladies came.

Mr. Mathews said the telegram had already been proved. It was the message of the 15th of May sent in the name of Mrs. Grandt, but proved to be in the handwriting of the prisoner De Ponthieu.

Mr. Lewis: That is not in dispute. The Lieutenant at the inquest explained how he came to send it.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: I cannot take that explanation as evidence here.

Mr. Mathews (warmly): And I object, sir, to Mr. Lewis making statements of what occurred at the inquest. It is not evidence at all, as my learned friend well knows. Some very curious things occurred at this inquest.

Mr. Lewis: And the most curious thing of all that the Treasury did not condescend to be represented there.

The witness, further examined, went on to say that the ladies saw Laermann in his room staying about a quarter of an hour. On Monday, the 19th of May, that being the date to the best of her belief, another telegram came for Laermann, and the same two ladies, whom she had since identified as Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Grandt, again came to the house. They were shown upstairs, Laermann went to them, and they remained about 20 minutes. On the Friday following the 23rd of May the ladies came again, and she gave them a message from Laermann, who was out. For the fourth time they came on the day following, and they remained with Laermann in his room. During their stay he came downstairs for champagne and glasses.—Mr. Mathews pressed the witness as to whether she heard any music, and she said she did not. The only noise she heard was Mrs. Grandt singing. The witness fetched a hansom for the ladies, Mrs. Grandt giving her 5s. Next day, Sunday, the 25th, Mrs. Grandt came by herself in the afternoon, and the doctor was not at home. She requested that Laermann, as soon as he arrived, would go to Berners-street (where deceased was). That same Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, a cabman came and brought a message. There was a memorandum on the envelope in pencil—"If the doctor is not at home send for him at once." In consequence of what the cabman said, she opened the letter and read the contents. She then went to Victoria, and sent a telegram to Laermann at The Grove, Hammersmith, in the following terms:—"Please go to Mrs. Grandt immediately. Danger." About 11 o'clock that night the doctor came home, and she asked him if he had received the telegram. He said, "No." He went into his surgery, and soon afterwards went out. She saw no more of him that night. On the Tuesday following he was arrested on a charge of forgery. A day or two days after his arrest a gentleman came whom she had since recognised as Mr. de Ponthieu. In the first place he asked for the doctor, and she said he was not at home. She then asked him if he wanted to see the doctor privately or for medical advice. He said that he wanted to see him for "Mrs. Marshall"—it was a case between life and death. She said if it was anything very serious he had better seek another medical man, as the doctor was in charge for forgery.

Mr. Mathews then called the attention of the witness to entries in the prisoner Laermann's books, and which she identified as in his handwriting. The entries were made in the names of Mrs. Grandt and Mrs. Marshall Hall, the latter name only occurring on the 25th, 26th, and 27th May. Written in one place were the words, "Removed polypus—paid £15." The prisoner told her (the witness) that he was treating the lady who came with Mrs. Grandt for this.

In cross-examination, the witness said that she never saw Mrs. Grandt before the first telegram. She heard Mrs. Grandt singing for several minutes, but she heard no sound of a piano. She did not recollect that De Ponthieu, after inquiring for Laermann on the Tuesday, said he hoped he should never see him again. Mrs. Grandt spoke on each occasion when the ladies came; Mrs. Hall never opened her mouth at all.—By Mr. Abraham: Lærmann started on his own account at the dispensary in February. Mrs. Grandt on one occasion asked to see Lærmann privately and she was closeted with him about five minutes, Mrs. Marshall Hall being upstairs alone. These private interviews took place more than once. Mrs. Grandt lately told her that it was she who came home with the doctor and stayed with him the night the champagne was fetched from the cellar. She never saw Lærmann intoxicated, and it was an altogether exceptional thing for him to bring a female home with him.

Re-examined: She said that she knew charteuse was kept in the room where the ladies went. Mrs. Grandt and Mrs. Hall were the only ladies during her service ever shown up to the doctor's private room. Lærmann told her to show them upstairs when they arrived. It was alleged that in her statement to the Treasury the witness had stated that she heard the piano played on the occasion referred to, but on this point she could not now be positive.

The case was proceeding when the mail left, but as our telegram stated, Lieut. De Ponthieu was discharged.

FRANCE AND INDIA.

At the last meeting of the Society of Commercial Geography in Paris M. Harmand delivered an interesting lecture on "British India and its Government" and on the "French Possessions in Indo-China." M. Harmand, who spoke with the authority of experience acquired in the East, dwelt on the extraordinary success achieved by England, thanks to her system of Government, and pointed out what France might do by following her example in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula. In the course of his remarks, the lecturer showed by an appeal to statistics the immense progress made in the Indian trade during the past forty years, adding that it was now carried on by 11,000 ships, representing 7,000,000 tons, and two-thirds of which passed through the Suez Canal. Improving the occasion, M. Harmand demonstrated that this great and rapid advance was due, to a considerable extent, to commercial freedom—a remark which, it is to be hoped, was not lost on his hearers. Then turning more particularly to Indo-China, he expressed the opinion that the Home Government ought to interfere as little as possible with the affairs of the colonies, adding that the establishment of a Colonial Ministry was a matter of the utmost importance. When M. Harmand had concluded his lecture, M. Jules Ferry, who was present, was asked to make a few observations, in the course of which he declared that the colonies in the Far East would one day bring in substantial profits in return for all the expenditure lavished on them.

The results of the long deliberations of the seventeen powers represented at the Brussels Conference, have been reduced to a general Act dealing with the slave trade in all its phases, including the trade in spirits and arms in Africa. All the plenipotentiaries, except the Dutch and Ottoman, have now full powers to sign the general Act. The signing is positively fixed for to-morrow (Saturday). The Dutch declaration was read at the meeting of the Conference on June 25. It states that Holland absolutely refuses to agree to the establishment of import duties in the Congo basin, and will not sign the general Act if it contains this condition. All the powers feel that to sign the Act without this condition would be a farce.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

A distinct spirit of dissatisfaction with the Anglo-German agreement, says a home paper, has gained ground during the week, before the mail left, in Germany, one of the most serious objections taken being to the clause which gives to England the protectorate over Zanzibar. "They could reconcile themselves to the surrender of Wituland and even repress the bitter regrets about Uganda—I mean the more Chauvinistic portion of the 'Colonialmenschen'—but to behold England hoist her protecting flag over against the very gates of their African pessession" (writes the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*) "is what they were certainly not prepared for, and there is no slight lamentation at the resulting prospect. The chorus of lamentation, too, is swelled by those who deem themselves best fitted to adjudicate on the degree of wisdom and firmness displayed by their Government in bargaining with England." On the other hand, the cession of Heligoland assumes daily more importance, and public opinion is beginning to take pleasure in articles which emphasise the strategic and naval value of the island to Germany. The only doubtful point is the effect which it has produced on the minds of its inhabitants, as to which the statements are in direct contradiction to each other. With the exception of the few officials, the people have little education, and we are told are inclined to judge every matter as it affects their purses. Shall we be in or out of pocket by the change? is the one question, and "Ubi bene ibi patria" would express the sum of their philosophy. Many of the people, however, express anxiety about the future.

At the garden party on the Pfauen Insel, or Peacock Island, near Potsdam, which the Emperor gave on Saturday, 28th ult., to about fifty representative members of Parliament, his Majesty took occasion to express his hearty satisfaction with the agreement.

Major Wissmann arrived in Berlin on Monday morning (June 22), being welcomed on his arrival by a number of friends and sympathisers. He at once proceeded to Potsdam to report himself to the Emperor by whom he was received in long audience on Tuesday. Major Wissmann has declined to make any statement on the Anglo-German agreement, but, like Lieutenant von Gravenreuth (his second in command), he is represented to be profoundly disappointed and dejected at the result.

The Emperor has conferred a patent of nobility upon Major Wissmann, in recognition of his services in East Africa.

On Tuesday (June 24) the Reichstag passed, on a third reading, without debate, the Supplementary Estimates for East Africa, which include four-and-a-half millions for the suppression of the slave-trade and the protection of German interests, as well as 3,50,000 marks for the establishment of a line of mail steamers between Germany and East Africa. Baron von Marschell, Foreign Secretary, begged the House to abstain, in the meantime, from any discussion of the Anglo-German agreement, which would shortly be ratified by exchange of notes. After that the English Parliament would have to decide on an important clause of the agreement, and then the Reichstag would be required to deal with a similar bill, possibly in its present session. But a debate on the question was meanwhile undesirable, all the more so as the Imperial Government was not in a position at present to enter into a perfectly free discussion of the matter. After the agreement had been perfected the Government would next session submit a definite scheme of its colonial policy, a statement which was interpreted by some as a reference to the supposed intention of the Government to convert East Africa into a Crown colony.

Sir Percy Anderson was received in audience on Sunday (21st ult.) by the Emperor, who afterwards invited him to join the Imperial dinner party.

Prince Bismarck has given it as his opinion that the Anglo-German Agreement is not very favourable to Germany. He thinks England has been successful in protecting her interests, and anticipates dissatisfaction among the enthusiasts for German Colonial enterprise. The Prince expresses particular objection to the English protectorate over Zanzibar.

A letter from St. Petersburg speaks of the continuing ill-temper shown by the Russian Press at the Anglo-German Agreement, and in particular at the cession of Heligoland, as it is foreseen that the possession of this isle by the Germans might, at a given moment, interfere seriously with Russian naval operations in the Baltic. The Russian papers, however, are said to attach most importance to the theory, which they have themselves devised, as to there being a secret clause in the agreement which would make England and Germany allies in case of war.

In the French Chamber on Saturday (June 21), M. Delonele put his interpellation on the subject of the agreement, and called attention to the fact that England proposes to establish her Protectorate over Zanzibar. M. Ribot said this could not be done without the assent of the other signatory Powers to the final Act of the Berlin Conference. Since the Minister's speech, however, it is stated that satisfactory explanations have passed between the two Governments. On Monday, M. Brisson asked permission to interpellate the Government on the Zanzibar affair. M. Ribot asked M. Brisson to delay fixing a date for his interpellation till the morrow. On Tuesday (24th ult.) M. Ribot stated privately in the Chamber, before M. Brisson mounted the tribune, that he had no complaint whatever to make in regard to the way in which he had been dealt with by Her Majesty's representative in Paris. A great desire had always been shown to recognise the place to which France was not only entitled among the nations, but which she held. It was, however, too early to go into any particulars, and M. Ribot would decline to do so unless the Chamber insisted. When M. Floquet put the question to the Chamber as to the date on which M. Brisson's interpellation was to come on, M. Ribot mounted the tribune to say that he was ready to answer at once, but would be sorry to have to do so, because an exchange of communications was going on between the French and English Governments. M. Brisson thereupon withdrew his interpellation. Lord Lytton, it is said (writes the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*), will acquaint Lord Salisbury with the French requirements, for these exist, in regard to Madagascar and different parts of East Africa. The French Government wishes to secure itself against the possible closing of the Suez Canal, and against the danger of an attack on Madagascar from any European Power.

The statement of satisfactory explanations had been exchanged between the British and French Governments regarding Zanzibar is repeated more circumstantially in the *Temps*, which states that the matter was discussed first of all at an interview between M. Waddington, the French Ambassador in London, and Lord Salisbury, and last Saturday between Lord Lytton, the British Ambassador here, and M. Ribot, Minister for Foreign Affairs. The same journal adds that the British Foreign Office will shortly address a note to the French Government on the subject.

The Emperor of Austria has congratulated the British and German Governments on the proposed agreement concerning Africa.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has ceded to Italy the Customs Administrations at several points on the Somali coast.

The formal cession of Heligoland to Germany will, it is expected, take place in October next, when Prince Henry of Prussia, the Emperor's brother, will come with a German squadron to take over the island from the Representative of Her Britannic Majesty. The island is not to be placed under the rule of the Governor of the Elbe Duchies, nor to form part of the Prussian province of Schleswig-Holstein; but, like the Reichsland, Alsace-Lorraine, it will be administered directly by the Imperial Government, with the rights of a separate State of the German Empire.

A despatch from San Salvador announces that Gen. Menendez, the President, died suddenly on the night of June 22 at the conclusion of a banquet given on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of his entry into San Salvador, and the defeat of the Zaldivar faction. During the panic which was occasioned by the President's sudden death, Gen. Marcia and a few others were killed at the barracks. Gen. Carlos Czeta, the leader of the forces, is now in command, and up to the present tranquillity prevails. It is reported that Senor Ezeta has been nominated provisional President of the Republic, with Senor Delgado as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Parnell contributes to the *North American Review* an article on Mr. Balfour's Land Purchase Bill. It presents in summary form the arguments advanced by him in his speech on the second reading, including the then omitted passage dealing with congested districts. In the concluding paragraph Mr. Parnell makes the following significant and important declaration:—"I should gladly welcome any honest intention on the part of the Goverment to solve this land question. It is of great importance for us to get it out of the way before the time arrives for the larger settlement of Home Rule. Difficulties about land, if they should arise upon Mr. Gladstone's return to office, will materially hamper him, and increase the arduous character of his task. Difficulties between landlord and tenant, if they should arise, will be most embarrassing for the Irish Parliament and the future executive depending upon that Parliament. By all means settle it now. But this pretended Land Purchase Bill is no solution."

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

The general meeting of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company (Limited) was held on June 24 at Winchester House. Mr. Samuel Hoare, M.P., presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, said that during the past six months they had received £700,000 from the Secretary of State. Under the same arrangement, too, they would receive £500,000 on Dec. 1 next. Therefore, the financial arrangements they had had to make during the past six months had, under the new system adopted by the Secretary of State, not necessitated their borrowing directly in the public market. They now had 583 miles opened, and 133 miles laid, or a total of 716 miles, leaving 114 miles still to be constructed. They had every reason to hope that by the end of this year or in the early part of next, the whole of their system of 130 miles would be opened, and in that case the work would have been completed in about three and a quarter years. The outlay, as they now estimated it, would be £7,600,000. The traffic returns for the current half-year exhibited an improvement and they compared favourably with many of the new railway undertakings in India. If the estimate he had mentioned for completing the undertaking should prove correct, their line would have cost them £9,135 a mile, including £1,368 a mile for equipment; and he thought that this would be found not to be an excessive amount. He hoped the time was approaching when they might have the advantage of throwing out some branches which might bring them in a good deal more traffic. Lieut-Gen. C. H. Dickens seconded the motion, which was adopted.

THE INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on the 20th ult. at the Cannon-street Hotel. Mr. T. R. Watt (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, said that the total capital raised up to Dec. 31, at the exchange rate of 12½ rupees to the pound, was £6,356,116, and the expenditure charged to the final heading of account amounted to £5,940,076. The total estimated expenditure sanctioned for the completion of the line, stations, shops, plant, and rolling stock was £6,964,762, equal to £10,287 per mile for 66,735 miles; and the rolling stock was equal to £1,775 per mile. It was expected that the remaining construction sanctions would be closed and charged to the final headings of account by the 30th inst.—the end of the current half-year. Some disappointment had been expressed at the traffic results of the past half-year, but he did not think they were at all discouraging. The report was adopted.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

The eighty-first half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the above railway company was held on June 20 at Cannon-street Hotel. The report showed that the gross receipts were £1,367,448, the working expenditure was £801,082, and the payments to the Government on account of leased lines, £12,757, which left a net profit of £553,608. Mr. T. R. Watt, the chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that as compared with the corresponding half-year in 1888 there was a decrease in receipts of £158,359, but the expenses were less by £49,356. Speaking of the current half-year he said that, according to the traffic returns the total amount up to the previous week was more than that for the corresponding period, and an estimate which had been made showed that they might anticipate increased receipts to the extent of some £30,000. Providing the expenditure did not exceed 44½ per cent, which was their estimate, they would be enable to declare a dividend of 22s. per cent. in addition to the guaranteed interest. The report was seconded by Mr. H. Woolaston Blake and unanimously adopted.

BOMBAY AND CENTRAL INDIAN RAILWAY.

The sixty-ninth half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company was held on June 20 at the Cannon-street Hotel. Major-General Trevor presided, and in moving the adoption of the report, said the dividend of £2 15s. for the half-year, making with what had been paid £6 17s. 6d. for the twelve months, was what he had anticipated. The current half-year was not turning out so well, the traffic in grain and oil seeds (owing to the failure of crops) having been reduced to about half what it was in the same period of the year under review. The effect was that they could not held out hopes of the shareholders getting more than £4 in January next, including the guaranteed interest, against £4 2s. 6d. per cent. paid in January of this year. Mr. S. J. Wilde seconded the adoption of the report, which was agreed to unanimously.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The report of the directors of the East Indian Railway Company for the half year ended Dec. 31 shows that the gross receipts were Rs. 2,08,05,166 against Rs. 2,05,97,330; the working expenses, Rs. 75,52,534, against Rs. 68,34,159; and the net earnings, Rs. 1,32,52,731, against Rs. 1,37,63,171. The percentage of the working expenses upon the gross receipts of the two half-years was 36·3 and 33·18 respectively. To the net earnings of the undertaking for the half-year Rs. 1,32,52,732 have to be added the receipts from the Patna-Gya and Tarkswar Railway accounts, amounting to Rs. 1,70,673 and Rs. 71,069 respectively, producing an aggregate of Rs. 1,34,94,474. From this has to be deducted on account of the charges for the annuity and interest payable to the Secretary of State and the usual contribution to the Provident Fund, a sum of Rs. 1,26,26,755, which, by reason of the lower exchange, exceeds the corresponding deduction for 1888 by Rs. 3,83,185, leaving a devisable surplus of Rs. 8,67,718. Of this the company's share is Rs. 1,73,543, to which, adding Rs 2,910, the earning from working a portion of the Bengal-Nagpore line, and deducting for Indian income-tax the sum of Rs. 12,302, the sum payable to the company is Rs. 1,64,152. This amount has been brought home at the rate of exchange of 1s. 6d. and seven-sixteenths of a penny the rupee, and has produced £12,595, which together with the balance brought forward from last half-year, enables the Board to recommend a dividend for the half-year, at the rate of 4s. per cent. on the deferred annuity capital, in addition to the guaranteed interest of £2 per cent., leaving a small balance in hand. The return of guaranteed interest and dividend for the year 1889 has been at the rate of £5 0s. 6d, per cent. of deferred annuity capital.

THE REINDEER'S PRIZE MONEY.

The distribution of prize money for the captures by her Majesty's ship Reindeer, specified below, commenced on July 1, in the Prize Branch of the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, Spring-gardens, S. W.

The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—

Dhow Umshari Yumbi, captured May 14, 1889.—Flag, £2 6s. 1d.; commanding officer, £6 14s. 1d.; third class, £2 14s. 7d.; fourth class, £2 6s. 10d.; fifth class, £1 11s. 3d.; sixth class, 18s. 9d.; seventh class, 15s. 7d.; eighth class, 10s. 11d.; ninth class, 6s, 2d.; tenth class, 3s. 1d.; eleventh class, 1s. 6d.

Dhow Mansuri, and 123 slaves, captured Sept. 16; 1889—Flag, £21 3s. 5d.; commanding officer, £61 8s., third class, £20 15s. 4d.; fourth class, £17 16s. 1d., fifth class, £11 17s. 4d.; sixth class, £7 2s. 4d.; seventh class, £5 18s. 7d.; eighth class, £[illegible]; ninth class, £2 7s. 5d.; tenth class, £1 3s. 8d.; eleventh class, 11s. 10d.

The English delegates to the Telegraphic Conference in Paris have been negotiating with the French authorities for the establishment of telephonic communication between Paris and London. It is not likely that they will sign any convention on the subject before they return to England; but the *Standard* Paris correspondent states that the laying of the telephonic line between the two countries is now only a question of a comparatively short time. The English authorities are perfectly ready, but the French Posts and Telegraph Administration will have to obtain a credit from the Chamber.

The quarter of the House in which the expected abandonment of the Land Purchase Bill, for at least the present year, is hailed with most delight, is significantly enough (so the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* writes) that devoted to the representatives of the Irish landlords; while, with equal significance, it may be noted that the most deeply disappointed are the Irish Liberal Unionists. For days amendments have been pouring in from the former, with a view, apparently, to harden what had been suspected to be the latest Ministerial resolve, Colonel Saunderson, Colonel Waring, and Mr. Smith-Barry having been specially active in this direction.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Purer mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists—Agents:—Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE DAILY LIFE OF LEO XIII.

Mr. W. L. Alden, in the *Weekly Scotsman*, contributes the following article on His Holiness :—

The Pope of Rome, who is officially called Leo XIII., but whose name is Gioacchino Pecci, was born at the little town of Carpineto, in the Volscian Mountains, south of Rome, in 1810. He is therefore a very old man, and he has been for several years very feeble. It is not known that he suffers from any particular disease, but he becomes very easily tired, and is then said to be liable to fainting fits.

The Pope lives in the Vatican Palace, close to St. Peter's Church. This palace is secured to him by the Italian Government, whose officials cannot enter it without the Pope's permission. It is a little kingdom by itself, and within its walls the Pope has his own policemen and his little company of Swiss Guards. He never leaves the Vatican—at least so it is said—for fear of being insulted by the Roman populace. It is, however, believed by many people that he occasionally drives out in a closed carriage after dark; and last winter, when his brother was dying in the Palazzo Barberini, the Pope went to see him.

The Vatican is an enormous building. It said to contain four thousand rooms, though it is not known that anyone ever counted them. Undoubtedly it does contain a vast number of rooms, but it is probable that there are not quite four thousand. In the Vatican is one of the most celebrated museums in the world. The finest statues, the greatest paintings, the most valuable antiquities, and the rarest books and manuscripts have been collected from time to time by the Popes, and are freely shown to all visitors who wish to see them. In the Vatican Palace are also many beautiful courtyards and a magnificent garden.

Leo XIII. sleeps in a large, bare room, with high ceiling and a tiled floor. Like all the rooms in the Vatican it has no carpet, and it is very plainly furnished. It contains a small iron bedstead, a little table, a writing-desk, a *prie Dieu*, and two or three chairs. One or two rugs are laid on the floor in winter time, and during the day the bedstead is shut off from the rest of the room by a curtain.

The Pope rises every morning at about 6 o'clock, puts on the dress of an ordinary priest, and at 7 o'clock says mass in his private chapel. When this mass is finished, another is said by some other ecclesiastic, to which the Pope listens while kneeling. These two masses last until about 9 o'clock, when he takes a cup of chocolate or coffee, with bread, and then begins the work of the day.

About 1-30 the Pope eats his principal meal. This consists of soup, boiled beef, a vegetable, and occasionally a little roast meat. He drinks a glass or a glass and a half of generous wine, usually Burgundy. The dinner sometimes ends with fruit, but the Pope is so feeble that he is compelled to be extremely careful as to his diet. He is, moreover, naturally very abstemious, and his table expenses, exclusive of wine and groceries, do not exceed a dollar a day. Much of his wine is sent to him as a gift. He always eats alone, and after dinner he sleeps for a short time. At 8 o'clock he has a supper of bread, cold meat, and salad, and about 10 o'clock, after listening to prayers, he goes to bed, unless he has visitors whom he is anxious to see.

In pleasant weather Leo takes the air in the Vatican garden after he has had his nap. Latterly he has been too feeble to walk, and has either been carried in a Sedan chair or has driven in a carriage. He is always attended by one of his Guards, who follows a little way behind him. Frequently some bishop or other important person with whom the Pope wishes to confer walks beside the carriage or the chair and converses with him.

As the head of the largest church in the world, the Pope is necessarily a very busy man. He is almost constantly employed during his working hours in receiving persons who come to see him upon ecclesiastical matters of importance. Then he has to receive diplomatic agents, and to listen to reports without number. In addition to the people who have business with the Pope which makes it necessary for them to see him, he also receives from time to time pilgrims, foreign tourists, Protestants, and all sorts of people, some of whom wish to see him because they are devout Roman Catholics, but the majority of whom are impelled simply by curiosity, and neither know nor care that the courteous old gentleman who receives them will have to sit up later and work harder in order to make up for the time that he has given them.

Several times during the winter the Pope says mass publicly at an early hour in the morning. This is done to gratify the thousands of the faithful who wish to see and hear him. Sometimes the mass is said in the Sistine Chapel and sometimes in St. Peter's. For many years the Pope and his predecessor, Pius IX., had refused to enter St. Peter's for the same reason that they refused to show themselves in the streets of Rome, but on the occasion of the Pope's Jubilee last year he was so much pleased with the success of the affair that he decided to break through his previous rule and to say mass in St. Peter's. Since then he has quite frequently entered the church, though few of the great ecclesiastical ceremonies that formerly took place in St. Peter's at Christmas and Holy week are now to be seen.

The Pope is a venerable-looking old man, with a kind and cheerful face. He speaks with a nasal twang. This is partly due to the snuff, of which, like many Roman ecclesiastics, he is very fond. He does not smoke and he is not at all excessive in his use of snuff, but his physicians do not object to it, and it is doubtless a great comfort to him.

Notwithstanding his exalted position, few people would find much to envy in the daily life of Leo XIII. He must be very lonely, in spite of the crowds of people whom he sees ; for old and feeble as he is, he must eat and sleep alone, and probably he has no intimate friend. His whole life is passed either in religious exercises or in discharging the business duties of his high office. He works incessantly, and has no recreation except his walk or drive in the Vatican garden. His pinch of snuff is, perhaps, the only real wordly comfort that he has.

The income of the Pope, which consists chiefly in money given him by faithful Roman Catholics all over the world, is large, but, as is evident from what has just been said, he uses very little of it for himself. Although he lives in the largest palace in the world his daily personal expenses are little more than those of an ordinary parish priest in Italy. Of course the cost of the entire Vatican household, which is like a little town, is by no means small, but after defraying these expenses the greater part of the Pope's income is devoted to religious or charitable uses.

The age of Leo XIII., together with his physical weakness, renders it improbable that he will live much longer. It will be difficult to find a successor who will command such universal respect and esteem as the present Pope has gained even among those who are politically or religiously opposed to him.

THE REPORTED FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* learns that the much-talked-of Franco-Russian alliance has assumed a concrete form, the Anglo-German agreement having possibly hastened this result. After long hesitation the Czar is said to have yielded to Baron Mohrenheim's pressing representations. It was intended, however, that the alliance should remain a secret for the present. If the report be correct there is little doubt that now France is backed by Russia she will adopt a different attitude towards England in the questions under dispute between the two countries, and England may therefore want the services, or at least the influence, of her newly bought friend. Writing later, the same correspondent says :—"The *Magdeburger Zeitung*, which states that it obtains its information from an independent source, corroborates my information about the Franco-Russian alliance. In this con[illegible]tion, I may add, there appears to be no doubt [illegible] the minds of attentive observers that the cl[illegible] [illegible]ain gathering on the political horizon, whi[illegible] [illegible]icians here appear to think that very adr[illegible] will be required to keep England out of the [illegible]pean imbroglio."

It is understood, says the *Electrical World*, that Mr. George Pullman, the car-builder, and Mr. George Westinghouse, jun., are about to form a company to construct electric street railways on a large scale. The main office will be in Pittsburg or Chicago. It is said that Mr. Westinghouse is now in Chicago settling the details of the combination. A site will be taken near the works of the Pullman Company for the manufacture of motors. Many New York capitalists are said to be interested.

Floriline !—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road. London.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall-Mall, June 24.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Lieut. Gen. and Hon. Gen. H. Hamilton, C.B., to be Col., vice Gen. the Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K. C. B., deceased.

1st Life Guards—Lieut H. G. Leigh to be Capt. vice A. F. E. Smith, seconded.

6th Dragoons—Capt. P. W. Forbes has been seconded for special extra regimental employment.

13th Hussars—Lieut T. B. Philips to be Capt. vice K. Maclaren, seconded.

18th Hussars—The undermentioned Second Lieuts. to be Lieuts., to complete establishment :—A. H. Barclay, C. H. Courbett.

19th Hussars—Lieut. H. G. De Pledge, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment.

Royal Engineers—The first Christian name of Gen. J. F. M. Browne, C. B., Col-Com., is James, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of May 6, 1890. Maj H. P. Lee to be Lieut-Col., vice Col. R. Athorpe, placed on half-pay ; Maj. and Col., K. R. Todd, to be Lieut. Col. vice Col. J. Fellows, placed on half-pay. Lieut. J. R. L. Macdonald to be Capt., vice Sir R. W. Anstruther, Bart., retired.

Royal Engineer Troops—The date of the appointment of Lieut. W. G. Stairs to be Adjt., vice Capt. Sir R. W. Anstruther, Bart., retired, is June 7, 1890, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of June 13, 1890.

Line Battalions.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.)—Sec. Lieut.B. T. Pell to be Lieut vice P. L. Stevenson, promoted into the 15th Hussars.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Sec Lieut. C. V. M. Sarel to be Lieut. vice G. T. Robertson, deceased.

The Prince Albert (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Supernumerary Maj. A. C. Borton to be Maj. vice W. H. Evans, promoted Lieut-Col. on half-pay ; Sec. Lieut. W. H. Mead to be Lieut., to complete establishment.

The Leicestershire Regt.—The promotion to the rank of Lieut. of Sec. Lieut. P. G. Anderson, as notified in the *Gazette* of March 25, 1890, is antedated to Feb. 24, 1890, vice F. H. Domenichetti, seconded ; Sec. Lieut. L. A. Watson to be Lieut. vice H. Colquhoun, seconded.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Supernumerary Lieut A. P. G. Gough to be Lieut,, vice J. D. Vyvyan, deceased.

The Worcestershire Regt—Sec Lieut J P S Maitland to be Lieut, vice W H Dord, promoted.

The East Surrey Regt—Sec Lieut L G Ionides to be Lieut, to complete establishment.

The South Staffordshire Regt—The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts to complete establishment :—R M Ovens, A Watson, W Keyworth.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.)—Lieut H A Iggulden to be Capt, vice R R Kilbee-Stuart seconded.

The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts :—A S Hamilton, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, vice H A Iggulden ; W R Walker, to complete establishment.

The Kings Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry)—Second Lieut W M Withycombe to be Lieut, vice A G Crawford, placed on temporary half-pay.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Maj J D Howden retires on retired pay ; Capt R H Gunning to be Maj vice J D Howden ; Capt R G Buchanan Riddell has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces. The promotion of Lieut. G. L. B. Killick to the rank of Capt as notified in the *Gazette* of June 10, 1890, is antedated to May 12, 1890, vice R. G. Buchanan-Riddell, seconded ; Lieut R L Bower to be Capt, vice G L B Killick, seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt)—The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts :—R W C Brook in succession to Maj C E de la P Beresford, who holds an extra-regimental appointment ; E C Eicke, vice H T de C Hobbs, appointed Adjt ; and E H J Reay, Adjt, to complete establishment. The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts :—C P Down, vice C W C Brook and G C Rigby, vice E C Eicke.

The Manchester Regt—Lieut C E Westropp to be Capt, in succession to Maj G W W Rochfort-Boyd, Adjt of Auxiliary Forces.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Capt the Hon E B L H Stopford, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on retired pay ; Sec Lieut B C Waterfield to be Lieut, vice M E Higginson, deceased.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts :—J Talbot, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, vice C W B Farrant, promoted into the York and Lancaster Regt ; E E B Bruno, to complete establishment.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Maj C B. Keir to be Lieut-Col, vice Col W. F. Vetch, placed on half-pay ; Capt H. T. Hicks to be Maj. vice C. R. Kerr.

The West India Regt.—Gent Cadet R E Liston from the Royal Military College to be Sec. Lieut, in succession to Lieut. H. W. M. Pilkington, deceased.

Chaplains' Department.

The Rev. J. Y Parton, M A, Chaplain to the forces, first class, is placed on retired pay.

Staff.

Capt G. Wemyss, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt,) now a Staff Capt at headquarters, to be a Dep. Assit. Adjt-Gen, at head-quarters, vice Capt. P. H. N Lake, the East Lancashire Regt, whose period of service in that appointment expires ; Capt. J. M. Grierson, Royal Artillery, to be Dep Assist Adjt-Gen. at headquarters, vice Maj J. W. Murray, Royal Artillery, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire ; Lieut R. B. Feilden Royal, Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency Sir W. J. Sendall, K C M, Governor and Com-in-Chief of Barbados and its Dependencies ; Lieut J R Commer, Coldstream Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to Maj-Gen J. H. Hall Commanding the troops in the North-Western District.

School of Military Engineering.

Lieut-Col. A. J. Hepper, D. S. O., Royal Engineers, to be Assist-Com., vice Lieut-Col and Col J Fellowes, Royal Engineers, who is about to vacate that appointment.

Army Schools.

Army Schoolmaster W. Irwin, B A, to be Sub-Inspt of Army Schools (with the honorary rank of Lieut) vice G Ruggles, deceased.

Veterinary Department—Inspecting Vet Surg J D Lambert to be Principal Vet Surg, vice G Fleming, C B, who is about to be placed on retired pay.

Half-Pay.

The undermentioned Majors from the Royal Engineers, to be Lieut-Cols :—W S S Bissett, C I E, W H Coaker, and A A W Beamish.

Memoranda.

Maj-Gen G D Pritchard, C B, Royal Engineers, to be Lieut-Gen, vice Sir G Graham, V C, G C M G, K C B, Royal Engineers, retired.

Maj.-Gen. Sir J. C. M'Neil, V C K, C B, K C M G, has been placed on a pension.

Col E O Hewett, C M G, Royal Engineers, to be Maj-Gen, vice G D Pritchard, C B.

Maj and Lieut C [illegible] Jones, Scots Guards, to be a Col.

Lieut-Col H R Treeve, from half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Lieut-Col H P L E St George, from half-pay, reties on retired pay.

The undermentioned Depy Assist-Coms, Bengal Establishment, have been granted the honorary rank of Lieut :—J Inglis (since deceased), W E Walker, and A Algar.

Reserve of Officers.

Capt D F D Neill, the Clyde Division Submarine Miners, Royal Engineers, to be Lieut.

Lieut. C H R Pelly, the Sussex Artillery, Eastern Division Royal Artillery, to be Lieut.

Col. M. F. M'Causland has been appointed to the command of a Division of garrison artillary at Gibraltar.

The 6th Dragoons (Inniskilling) in returning from Natal will be stationed at Brighton ; the 12th Lancers, previously ordered for Brighton, going to Manchester instead ; the 11th Hussars, now at Aldershot, are to be sent to Natal, and the 20th Hussars, from Norwich to Aldershot instead of to Manchester. The Hounslow Barracks, when vacated by the 12th Lancers, will be occupied by the 14th Hussars at the close of the drill season at Aldershot, the regiment furnishing the customary troops for Kensington and Hampton Court.

The rank and file of Hussar regiments are no longer to be adorned with sabretasches. These encumbrances will not in future be issued for any rank below that of corporal.

On the 24th inst. a new [illegible]r rocket was tried by the troops at Aldershot. It is called a "smoke rocket," and is used to screen the advance of a body of troops. A battalion of infantry advanced under cover of the rockets against Jubilee Hill, which was held by a stronger body of infantry. The experiments were of a successful character.

Corporal Goldsworthy and Gunners Wilson and Burns, of the 3rd Field Battery, R.A., met with a serious accident at Shorncliffe on the 20th inst. They were engaged at practice with a 12-pounder breech-loading gun when the ammunition discharged itself at the breech. The men were seriously injured, and were taken to hospital.

The publicity which the well-known case of "Mitchell v. Regina" has received has induced the First Lord of the Treasury and Secretary of State for War to look personally into the matter, and to make statements from their places in Parliament that the costs of the Crown are not to be enforced against the luckless suppliant.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office, June 26.

CIVIL.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

T Roberts (Cov), India, 34, Lancasterroad, South Norwood, S E.
Major W S S Bisset, India, United Service Club, Pall-mall.
Lieut-Col F G Oldham, India, Kingsland, Winkfield, Windsor.
Lieut-Col L F Boileau, India, Messrs Cox and Co, 16, Charing-cross.
Surgn G Shewan, India, 16, Prince's-square, Bayswater.
S Preston, India, Carson House, Church End, Finchley.
E A Hobson, India, 25, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall.
P J O'Flaherty, India, 121, Belgrave-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
H Sherring, India, Messrs King and Co, Cornhill.
H M Lawrie (Cov), India, 45, Pall-mall.
Sir J W Edgar, K C I E, C S I (Cov), India, 45, Pall-mall.
Lieut W A Tighe, M S C, India, 45, Pall-mall.
T Aitken, India, 45, Pall-mall.
J H Merriman, Madras, 55, Parliament-street.
H C D La Touche, Bombay, 45, Pall-mall.
Lieut-Col W Osborn, R E, Bombay, 55, Parliament-street.
A Shuttleworth, Bombay, 11, Linden-road, Bedford.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

E G D Pereira, India, 3 months, M C.
H Denby, India, privilege leave commuted to leave on M C for 9 months.
Surgn T W Brown, India, privilege leave commuted to leave on M C for 9 months.
C E F Bunbury (Cov), India, 4 months, M C.
C Kirkpatrick, India, 1 month, M C.
W C F Leggatt, Madras, 2 months, M C.
J Andrew (Cov), Madras, 3 months' furlough.
R Thom, Bombay, 1 month's furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major W W B Whiteford, R E, India.
J W Cherry, Madras.
G F Lamb, India.
W G Hannay, India.

MILITARY.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Col N M T Horsford, Bengal, S C, 10 days, P A.
Capt H E Porter, Madras S C, 3 months, M C.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt A E Sandbach, Bengal, R E.
Major G Hawkes, Madras, S C.
Lieut H Welman, Bombay, S C.
Col M Furlong, Madras, S C.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt C B D Michel, Bengal.
Surgn G Shewan, Bengal.
Surgn-Major R Jameson, Bengal.
Major H L Lamb, Bengal S C.
Col A P Palmer, Bengal S C.
Surgn J F Evans, Bengal.
Surgn-Major G H Peevor, Bengal.
Lieut B Strachey, Bengal S C.
Major F R Begbie, Bengal S C.
Lieut A Hamilton, Bengal S C.
Lieut W L Davidson, Bengal S C
Lieut C F V S Venner, Bengal S C.
Col E C Garstin, Bengal S C.
Lieut-Col A Vallings, Bengal S C.
Surgn-Major J J Moran, Madras.
Col H S Stewart, Madras S C.
Surgn-Major A F Dobson, Madras.
Col G H Oakes, Bengal S C.
Surgn-Major G E E Burroughs, Bombay.
Lieut J O Mennie, Bombay S C.
Lieut A H G Kemball, Bombay S C.
Lieut G S Morris, Bombay S C.
Lieut G H Hancock, Bombay S C.
Lieut R M Betham, Bombay S C.
Col T E Strong, Bombay S C.
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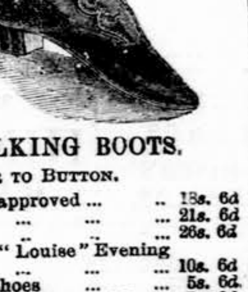
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Fig. 14.

The most diminutive form of watch that is made.

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A gold hunting keyless lady's watch, with enamelled forget-me-nots and an embellished dial	165
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French chatelaine keyless watch, in the form of a miniature clock, beautifully enamelled	660
French chatelaine keyless watch, purple enamel classical heads, with the dial surrounded with pearls	500
Ball Watch, represents a blue enamelled ball set with diamonds, diameter of ball ¾ of an inch	925
A dial of ⅜ inch in diameter, on gold shield, with a pearl set rim concealed under a lion's face, in bold repoussé, with diamond and ruby ornament in the mouth, and ruby eyes	700
An artistically modelled gold elephant, 1¼ inch high, with enamelled jhool set with diamonds, which flies up on releasing a spring, displaying the dial of the watch 5/16 inch only in diameter	950
A gold lion, treated in the same way, with enamelled and diamond set saddle cloth concealing the watch	1,000

THE BEETLE WATCH.


Fig. 13, Rs. 550.

Fig. 12 is richly encrusted with rubies and diamonds, and shows the appearance of the watch when closed. By pressing the point of the tail the wings open and disclose the dial.

Fig. 13 exhibits the wings of one of these Beetle Watches in dark blue or green enamel set with diamonds, in the act of opening.

The winding and setting is done by turning the pin on the beetle's head. Though the diminutive scale of the dial induces the impression of a very diminutive watch, there is in reality plenty of room in the insect's body for mechanism of the ordinary size.


Fig. 12, Rs. 1,600.

	Rs.
A very artistic ornament which may be either worn as a pendant or pinned on the dress, containing a watch at the back is an enamelled pansy set with diamonds	680
In another a very small watch is enclosed in a diamond crescent and concealed under a boldly chased lion's face with emerald eyes, and surmounted by a diamond loop and rays	1,050
Smaller gold keyless Marguerite, set with pearls and rubies, dial ⅝ inch diameter	400
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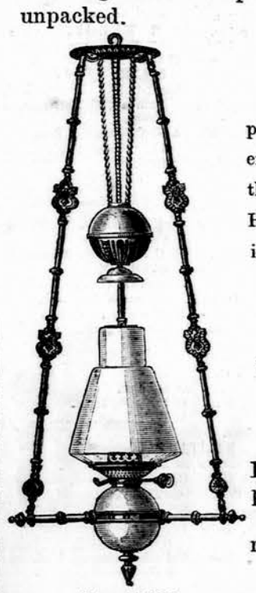
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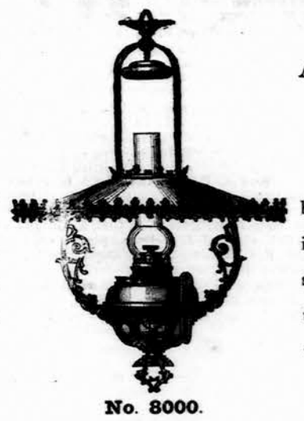
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